FIRST EDITION.

The Great American Desert.

A Description of its Striking Features.

ITS ADAPTABILITY FOR AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING.

Colorado Springs and its Progress Citywards.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 28, 1872.

SETTLING THE PLAINS.

A few days ago my wife and I set out from our home in Kansas to this place, where we propose to stay a little while in the midst of this unique and magnificent scenery. I have been over the plains several times, and have more than once given my impressions to the readers of the GAZETTE so I shall not go over the old story, but speak chiefly of my observations of the progress of agriculture on what used to be called "The Great American Desert," in other words, the Great Plains.

THE AMERICAN DESERT.

This immense region, so different from any other on this continent, may be said to commence at Fort Harker, which is on the western border of a range of buttes, knotts and bluffs, some twenty miles wide, which runs from north to south across the State of Kansas—pastoral regions, with numerous fertile valleys, which are rapidly coming under the plow. Fort Harker is 217 miles by rail west of the Missouri river at Kansas City.

From this point to the mountains the distance by rail is 420 miles, which is the width of the plains. The length of this great belt from north to south is much greater. To cross it in a car is like crossing the ocean in a steamer. After leaving the Smoky Hill valley at Fort Harker, five miles west of Harker, we enter a region of long and very gentle swells and depressions, covered with the short, crisp, yet delicate buffalo grass, which is more nutritious when dried up by the frosts than any kinds of cultivated grass known in the summer. Not a tree nor a shrub is to be seen anywhere for many miles together. The surface is as smooth as a newly mown meadow, while its long and graceful undulations stretch to the horizon on all sides. Now and then a hill mounts to the top of one of these long swells, is very distant. The air is so clear that a buffalo can be seen distinctly when he is still far away that in size he looks like a black beetle. To my eye all the features of the landscape, its form and the most sublime repose are here commingled.

WHAT'S THE COUNTRY GOOD FOR.

But in this utilitarian age the question comes with great force, what are these plains good for—what are they worth? So far they have been the roaming ground of thousands of savages who have no fixed habitations, and of millions of buffaloes and antelopes. But now these are both giving place to the resistless march of civilization. The locomotive engine with its train was the indispensible pioneer in such a progress across such a region. The next step was the coming of cattle-men, who, with their half-wild and nomadic herdsmen, whose "cowboys" and sod huts were their only habitations; and here, for a little while, must men thought the occupancy of these almost boundless pasture grounds would rest. With no streams from which irrigating waters could be drawn, and with, as was believed, insufficient rain, the cultivation of these vast and fertile lands was supposed to be entirely out of the question.

But already this is found to be a mistake, and experience has shown that these plains can be profitably tilled, and that trees can be grown without difficulty. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company, eager to see the country settled up, sent the services of R. S. Elliott, Esq., as their Industrial Agent, a man of science and skill, whose work it is to test the feasibility of growing grain, garden sass and trees upon these vast naked grounds—not in the valleys, but on the valleys, which are few and small, but on the high, rolling and exposed uplands. The success of this well conducted experiment has astonished all who witnessed it. Mr. Elliott was early subjected his crops to the same conditions which they would find under the operation of the ordinary farmer and exposed to the same vicissitudes. In his report of April last he says:

"The three main features in the most of the work has been done, are the following:

Name of station.	Width of Belt.	Altitude above level.
Wilson (now Bosland)	20 miles.	1,500 feet.
Hays.	12 "	2,000 "
Pond Creek (Wallace)	4 "	3,175 "

WINTER GRAINS.

The wheat, barley and rye sown November 11, 1870, at Wilson, all yielded fair crops. The same grains sown at Ellis, October 20, 1870, were in very promising condition, when a hailstorm of unusual severity, June 1st, 1871, totally destroyed them. At Pond Creek, as stated last year, the fall-sown wheat and barley sown 25th September, 1870, were partially winter killed; but the spears which survived made heads of the usual lengths, well filled with grains of good size and quality. The rye at Pond Creek grew finely and matured a good crop. The Missouri State Board of Agriculture visited the stations in June, and in their report the President and Secretary say: 'We found wheat, rye and barley (sown November 11, 1870,) at Wilson, equally, if not better, than the crop of any part of the Union' and of Pond Creek they say: 'The rye (sown 28th September) on raw ground would rate as a good crop in Missouri or Illinois; and of winter wheat and barley, the plants which had survived the winter were heading out finely. Rye may be regarded as a valuable crop to the west line of Kansas (without irrigation), and further north of wheat and barley of the more hardy kinds will, in all probability, be successful.'"

These stations are all on the plains, and as high as the general level of the country, while as will be observed, rises rapidly as we proceed westward. I saw those cultivated spots and the nurseries of useful timber trees, and knew that in regard to neither has Mr. Elliott exaggerated. The testimony of Wilson would compare favorably with those of our State.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLAINS.

I was very desirous of meeting with Mr. Elliott on this trip; so I looked at his work before I ever met the man. But the breakfast table in Denver, I happened to sit beside him without knowing it. He told me then that he was going to Colorado Springs, and as we were bound for the same place we fell into a talk of acquaintance. On the car, after leaving Denver he somehow learned who I was, and came to me and made himself known. We talked at length about the cultivation of the plains; and I found that his experience and observations but had strengthened his convictions of the feasibility of rendering them the abode of a settled, civilized and highly advanced population. Here is a magnificent region about ten times the area of Pennsylvania, so far as his estimate goes, with a rich soil, admirably adapted to railroads, and surpassingly salubrious, which may be added to the productive portions of our country. It is a question of immense national importance.

But I have more than I got from Mr. Elliott. At a place on the Kansas Pacific road, called Fossil, (now Russell,) 262 miles from Kansas City, and 44 west of Harper, a very considerable colony has placed itself, and is rapidly growing into a town of perhaps 200 inhabitants, and put many acres under cultivation. All this has been done since the summer of 1871. Farm houses are scattered all around, and things look as though well. I saw some good corn, although only planted on freshly turned prairie sod, and received no further tillage. I am told that their wheat crop equalled any in Kansas.

I have learned since I came out here that some wealthy Englishmen have just purchased a tract of land 4 miles square, (over 50,000 acres) on which they intend to plant a colony of English people. This tract is some twenty miles west of Russell, and is good and beautiful land.

These plains are admirably adapted to wheat, but will not do as well as in the lower or eastern part of the State. Enough of rain falls in the spring and early summer for all small grains; but later crops are more precarious. Deep ploughing, also, will have to be relied upon instead of irrigation; for abundance of rain falls in the course of the year. If it can only be kept from flowing off into the rivers, as it now does, as if the surface of the ground were a roof or a hard trodden highway and made to penetrate the soil, there would be no difficulty about the lack of moisture. Moreover, if the water is let into the earth over large surfaces, a part will break out in springs where all is now dry.

So by degrees these immense plains will become the settled abode of civilized men, and when made so, it will be a country of surpassing beauty. Still it will doubtless continue to be a pastoral region, where cattle and sheep in millions will be reared and carried by rail to the great eastern markets. Numerous railroads will soon traverse it from east to west, connecting it with the eastern States and the Pacific, and with the great mountain region on the west, with its immeasurable mineral resources on the other.

THE PIONEER RAILWAYS.

The country hardly knows how much it owes to the bold and enterprising men who led the way across this "desert"—not with the slow moving ox team, which could not have done the work in a thousand years, which the railroad locomotive has accomplished in less than a dec ade. Here I sit in a beautiful little town one year old, surrounded with all the comforts and even elegancies of life, with gas and water in all the houses, while the locomotive in my ears, while if I lift my eye it meets the tall, graceful spire of the church—and all this on the spot where two years ago the savage wandered, "the monarch of all he surveyed."

The Kansas Pacific Company did a good work for the country, when they pushed their road to Denver; and now they are doing another good work in making a railroad up the Arkansas river. They are at this time within ten miles of the latter point, and in a few months more they will be at Pueblo, which is the Denver and Rio Grande road has already reached. The Atchison branch of the Santa Fe road will be almost a direct line from the eastern States to the great iron and coal district of Colorado. It is along the line of the Kansas Pacific road that the work of the opening of the great plains has begun; and that road will do more to develope the vast mineral wealth of Colorado than any other. It is, moreover, the best and most interesting route for tourists to this grand portion of the American continent.

Through for time. I shall write again.

J. C.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 30, 1872.

BEYOND THE GREAT PLAINS.

About a year ago I was here in the midst of the magnificent natural scenery which clusters around this place—the Soda Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Glen Eyrie, Cheyenne Canon, while high over all, and in the midst of a growth of lofty and rugged mountains, Pike's Peak rears his hoary head. To describe all these would require more space than you would like to give me.

GROWTH OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

When I was here last October there were some forty or fifty houses—some dwellings, and some stores, shops and offices—not one of which had at that time been standing three months. Now the number of buildings is more than trebled, and the place begins to assume a city aspect, while the population in activity, intelligence, dress and manners compare favorably with any city. There are numerous stores—some dry goods, some hardware, some groceries, and some variety. There are, I think, three hotels in the town, and two at the Springs, but not a single drinking house.

The town is laid out on a spacious plain or valley, down which flows La Fontaine (or Fountain) creek, as it is now called, which receives Monument creek just above the town. The surface is as smooth and uniform as a bowling green, and not a stone nor shrub is to be seen in the extensive city plot although close along the mountain base on the west, and on the bluff which bounds the valley on the east, there are beautiful pine and other trees. This valley or plain is about six miles wide; its length is much more. The surface slopes towards the south at the rate of about fifty feet to the mile, which gives a lively current to the water in the irrigating ditches.

NEW FEATURES IN STREETS.

The streets are wide, and are laid out at right angles—how many each way I am unable to say. Along each gutter in every street a shallow ditch is dug, through which flows a lively stream of clear, pure water; and along all these water-courses cotton wood trees are planted at the expense of the corporation. These trees are from three to five inches in diameter, and are flourishing finely, giving to the place already, although this is only the first year of their growth, an aspect of great sylvan beauty and cheerfulness. The aggregate length of these water-courses and lines of trees will be, when the city is laid out, 30 miles. Take it altogether this is the prettiest new town I have ever seen, while its surroundings, all in full view from every part of it, are magnificently grand.

CHURCH MATTERS.

I attended divine service yesterday in the Presbyterian church, which is nearly completed, and is exceedingly neat and comfortable, and in every respect in good taste, while its exterior, with its graceful spire is an ornament to the town. The Methodists have a small, plain, but neat house of worship. The Episcopalians and Baptists are preparing to build. Although this is a frontier town in the extremest sense of the word, its Christian character bids fair to be good from the start. Bacchus having been effectually snubbed and driven out, Christ can more easily gain admission.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

But there is one thing in which this town is, I think, ahead of any other one year old town in the world. It has a steam printing press. I was there on Saturday last when the press just rattling up the shafting to carry the power from the engine to the presses; for there are two of them—one small card press and one large cylinder-press for printing the "*Out West*," a handsome and well conducted weekly paper, and any other printing that may have to be done. They told me that their job work was very considerable. Their cards and letter heads were really very pretty.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

I have not gone beyond the town yet; but intend, probably this week to run down to Pueblo, on the Arkansas, and probably to Canon City. The trains run daily, and in four or five weeks they will be running to Canon City, where that coal and water power are, of which I wrote when I was here before, and near which is located that immense deposit of very superior iron ore, of which I spoke at the same time. It is high time that some of your solid men were looking after these things, as some English capitalists have their eye upon them already. This is going to be a great place, not in the next century, but in the present decade.

J. C.

TWO WEALTHY ENGLISHMEN.

How They Began Life and How They Prospered.

The two wealthiest Englishmen, so far at least as personal estate goes, who have ever lived in England, have died within the past few days. They were Mr. Morrison and Mr. Brassey. The personal property of the first was sworn under twenty million dollars; that of the second under thirty million; but it is understood that a great deal of Mr. Bassey's estate has not yet been sworn for duty, owing to difficulties in appraising it, and that, in fact, it will prove to be nearly one hundred millions when this has been done. Both these men, like most of those who have the largest fortunes, began life poor. Mr. Morrison entered a dry goods warehouse, where he contrived to secure the affections of his employer's daughter. They were married, and he was taken into the business, to which he ultimately succeeded.

One great stroke he made was the buying up all the crape in England, in anticipation of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. This lucky hit is supposed to have put a very large sum of money into his pocket.

He invested [illegible] is enormous wealth in real estate, and became one of the greatest landlords in the United Kingdoms. His principal country residence was Basildon Park, near Reading, in Berkshire. It is a stately mansion, standing in a very pleasant park, and filled with a magnificent collection of works of art, of which he was a great lover. Many of the very book-cases, tables, and chairs were designed by such men as Sir Charles Eastlake, R. A. In the dining rooms were two columns of rare and beautiful marble, purchased from a church in Italy at a prodigious price. These columns were extraordinarily heavy, and considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing them to their destination, the roads being at various points, quite unequal to the weight. Besides his collection at Basildon, Mr. Morrison had a gallery of choice pictures at his house in London.

He is not in the least ostentatious, nor did he ever evince the tendency so common to *nouveaux riches*, of toadying to people of rank, his principal associates being eminent artists.

Toward the close of his life he became, as so often happens in the case of very rich men, oppressed with the idea that he was miserably poor and should die a pauper; and a small sum was paid to him every week, as a wage, to humor his fancies.

Mr. Morrison left several sons. To the eldest he bequeathed the interest in his warehouse, estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, (which that gentleman sold to a joint-stock company) and further very extensive estates.

To the second he left some two hundred thousand dollars a year, and to the others incomes varying from sixty to eighty thousand dollars.

All these sons have turned out steady, respectable men, and one is a well-known Liberal member of Parliament.

Mr. Bassey's great fortune was the result in the first instance of successful railway contracts, and then of the speculations consequent upon the great sums thus made. Like Mr. Morrison, he was the least ostentatious of men, and like him, too, was fortunate in a wife who resembled him in this respect. Indeed, Mr. Bassey's expenditure, so far as his establishment, &c., went, did not exceed fifty thousand dollars a year, when his income was two million dollars a year. Like Mr. Morrison, he was fortunate in his children. He had three sons and three daughters, of the highest character, and now have divided among them the colossal fortune which their father and mother only seemed to care for in so far as it would contribute to their children's happiness.

It is remarkable that the two England's wealthiest sons—should all their life have been indifferent to what most successful men in their country aspire to—a seat in Parliament. Mr. Morrison, we believe, did occupy one for a brief time, but Mr. Bassey never. Two of his sons are now very useful members of Parliament.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A RAILROAD PRINCESS.

Her Bridal Outfit—Its Beauty and Cost.

(From a New York Letter.)

A grand wedding is on the *tapis*. The interesting party to it, the bride, is the daughter o one of the railroad kings who have made enormous fortunes within the past few years; and the event is fixed to come off early in October. The bridal dress is composed of the finest and richest white satin ever turned out of the Lyons looms; it has been in process of manufacture since last March. It is trimmed with point lace corresponding in quality, and six yards of orange blossoms, terminating in a large bouquet on the right of the skirt and a small one on the left. The train is three yards long. The bridesmaids' dresses, six in number, consist of white *crepe lisse* ruffled to the top of the skirt at the back, apron front, square neck, short sleeves trimmed with jardiniere bouquets. The bride's mother will wear a pearl *gros grain* of the most expensive manufacture, trimmed with a black tarlatan lace flounce, deep and deep, and seven yards long, shawl to match. The lace is the finest fabric ever brought into this country, and the set, including a parasol cover, cost $5,000. For a young sister of the bride a dress has been prepared of white *tulle*, alternately puffed, ruffled and filled in with rosebuds. Flesh-colored boots. Among the dresses composing the *trousseau* is a blush rose silk, trimmed with white silk and white point lace. A pale blue silk, trimmed with pale blue *crepe* and Valenciennes with tea roses. A light pearl color with blush roses and *tulle* for trimming and a *cafe-au-lait* marriage dress ornamented with black thread lace. Of the dinner dresses two were very effectively designed. One of these was a rich black silk dress trimmed with white Brussels lace, white tulle and half-blown roses. Another of myrtle shades of pale green and brown silk, most curiously and beautifully blended together. Of the suits the most striking is one of rich plum-colored silk, trimmed with velvet and fringe to match. The set—"fallure" suits are of *satine* and *reiours*, and the suit *en voyage* is of fine invisible green ladies' cloth, faced with silk of the same shade. The steamer wrapper is of shepherd's plaid, soft, all wool and trimmed with black velvet. The indispensable winter suit of black Lyons velvet is to be purchased in Paris, together with an embroidered opera cloak, and hats or bonnets to wear with every costume. The jewels already presented to the bride consist of a set of superb solitaire diamonds; a set of pearls, including necklace, which she will wear at her wedding; a set of Neapolitan coral, and cameos encrusted with diamonds. Instead of the usual locket, the bridesmaids have each been presented with a set of pink Neapolitan coral, and the gifts to the bride from her father and mother consist of a complete table service of solid silver of unique design and a hundred thousand dollars' worth of coal stock.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Monday, has a glowing account of the great demonstration that took place in that city on Saturday night, in celebration of the Republican victory in Pennsylvania. All the cities were out with torches and banners, and a variety of grotesque and amusing caricatures. The houses on the route of procession were brilliantly illuminated. Some prominent Democrats joined in this latter form of expression thus showing that at Erie they rejoice that "well enough is to be let alone." The procession eventually massed at the Republican stand on South Park, where Hon. Alfred King was called to preside and sundry short but stirring speeches were made, glees sung, etc., when the meeting adjourned in a high state of satisfaction, each with all and all with each.

Congratulatory Address.

The State Central Committee to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1872.

The Republican State Committee tenders its hearty thanks to the Republicans of the State, for the devotion shown to their principles, and the firmness with which they have maintained the integrity of the party against the fierce assault made upon it.

We cannot, without being invidious, select individuals for special mention, but our thanks are particularly due to the Chairmen of the several Republican County Committees for their faithful and efficient co-operation, to the many gentlemen throughout the State who have given their time and talents to advocating our cause on the stump, to the able speakers from abroad who have aided us, and to the Republican newspaper press of the State, which has, by its zeal and ability, commended itself anew to the confidence and regard of our people.

The November battle remains yet to be fought. Practically, its result may be said to be known beyond doubt; but much remains to be done to make that result certain. We go into the fight with our hearts cheered by the great victory just won; and we must win for GRANT a still greater triumph than that we have just gained for HARTRANFT.

In carrying on this struggle to its certain and triumphant conclusion, some who have fought us bitterly and taken active part with the enemy, will attempt to regain in our ranks the places they have willfully forsaken. No one has the right to say that these men shall not now come in and vote for GRANT; but we have the right to say, and we trust that the chairman of every Republican county committee in the State will unite with us in saying, emphatically and irrevocably, that no one who fought against HARTRANFT shall be permitted to make a speech under our auspices for GRANT. Let them hold meetings of their own, if they will, but not with our aid or permission.

Very respectfully,
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

AN ENGLISH LICENSE LAW.

The Last Experiment in England Regulating the Liquor Traffic

Among the noticeable laws passed by the late English Parliament was one entitled a Licensing Act, which the Queen remarked "constitutes a sensible improvement of the existing law" on that subject. The debate on this act took a wide range, and the wish subsisted that public-houses and guards necessary to bound and circumscribe the sale of liquor was thoroughly ventilated. The opinions vibrated from stringent rules to almost free trade, and a vast amount of facts was developed bearing upon the subject. After the whole matter had been carefully and exhaustively examined from all points of view, the Licensing law of 1872 was passed, which, among others, has the following requirements: In London all public houses must be closed at 12 o'clock, those in the country at 11. There is, however, a discretionary power given to magistrates and police authorities to extend the hours for the accommodation of persons attending theatres, markets, or those following a night-calling like printers. On Sunday the law is more stringent. In London all public houses must be shut until 1 P. M. From that hour until 2 P. M. they can open, when they must close again till 6, and the final hour of closing is 11. In the country the hours for opening on Sunday differ a little from London, but the difference is slight. The licensing country magistrates have the power of slightly modifying these hours, so that a traveler may find one public house in a town open as late as 11 on a Sunday night, but not after that hour. In all towns of less than 3,000 inhabitants all public houses must be closed by 10 at night, and from this there is no deviation. Greater powers are given to landlords as well as greater responsibility. The sale to persons under fifteen years of age entails a penalty of 20 shillings for the first offence, and twice that sum for the second. Any landlord who permits drunkenness or riotous conduct in his house is liable to a fine of £10 for the first, and £20 for the second offence. The same penalties apply where disreputable persons are knowingly permitted to frequent the premisis; while gaming is prohibited in all public houses be still more severe penalties. Adulteration of liquors by the publicans are endorsed on the licenses, and a certain number of offences forfeits license, and renders the holder incapable of holding another for a certain number of years.

Another offence to which heavy penalties are affixed is the adulteration and sale of adulterated liquors. The act says: "If any person mixes with any intoxicating liquors sold by him any deleterious ingredient mentioned in the schedule to the act, or knowingly sells any liquor or any liquor mixed with such deleterious ingredient, he is liable for the first offence, to a penalty of £20, or imprisonment for one month, with or without hard labor; and for all subsequent offences to a penalty of £50, or imprisonment for three months, and to be disqualified for a period of from two to ten years, and in any case to forfeit the adulterated liquor. Where any person holds a license and is convicted of any of the above named offences, he is liable to lose such license, and the premises are liable to be disqualified for from two to ten years." The police are authorized to obtain samples of any liquors on the premises. They are also empowered to purchase any articles in the State which permit them for analysis to the public chemist. If found spurious, those vending them are subjected to heavy penalties, and their license revoked. This provision of law has met with hearty commendation of all the friends of the bill, who declare that those selling liquor should no more be allowed to dispose of a bogus article than a butcher should be suffered to sell tainted meat or a baker unhealthy bread. On the whole the law is satisfactory, and much good is anticipated from the enforcement of its provisions.

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE Apollo Hall Democrats last Monday night nominated Julius Wadsworth for Congress in the Tenth New York District.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE, of Maine, addressed a large audience of the Republicans of Milwaukee last night, on the issues of the campaign.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, last Monday evening began a week's campaign in the State of New York.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the German Reform Association of New York, on Monday evening, resolutions were passed endorsing Havemeyer or Ottendorfer for Mayor were passed.

THE Vermont Legislature has elected Hon. J. S. Morrill to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote of 211 to 171. The Democrats voted for Waldo Bingham.

STOPPING LEAKS.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed the following letter to the Third Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR—You are required to suspend action upon claims for stores and supplies furnished ostensibly for the use of the army in all cases where the required returns have not been made by the receipting officer. This course is made necessary by the fact that ex-officers of the army have in some instances given their official certificates and receipts for forage and other supplies, dating them years before the time when they were actually made, in order to bring them within the scope of their official authority, thus leaving an open door for collusion and fraud in the absence of so important a guard as official returns.

(Signed) GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

THE RIVERS.

EVANSVILLE, October 15.—Clear and cold; a high wind all day; mercury 32 to 56. River falling. Up—Frank P. Grace, 130 tons, for Eddyvell, 9; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 10. Down—R. H. Hunt, 3 P. M. Business active.

MEMPHIS, October 15.—Clear and pleasant. River declining. Departed—John Kyle, and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, and Capital City, St. Louis; Fort Gibson, Arkansas river; Allen, White river.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—River still falling; 22 inches at Flint Island, 32 in the shallows. Clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, October 15.—Down—Pargoud, Natchez, La Belle and Commonwealth. Up—City of Bolivar. Clear and cool. River falling.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—River three feet.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS October 15.—Arrived—Stella Black, Louisville, 1 P. M.; departed—Crescent City, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; R. T. Byarly, Red River; Jessie Benton, Louisville, 6. River stationary. Clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—Arrived—Victory, Jasper, Clinton and New Boston, Keokuk, Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Jasper and Clinton, St. Paul; Belle of Pike, Memphis; H. F. Turner and Atlantic, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; New Boston, Keokuk. River falling. Clear and warm.

COLUMBUS.

Masonic.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio assembled here to-day, and after being opened in the Master Mason's degree, addresses were made by Grand Master Newcomb and Deputy Grand Master Battin. After the conclusion of the addresses, committees were appointed and an adjournment made until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. In addition to electing officers, the Grand Lodge will not General Schenck to-day. There is a very large attendance of delegates.

ST. LOUIS.

The New Merchants' Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the new Merchants' Exchange yesterday, an issue of one million twenty year bonds for the construction of the new building was authorized. It is expected that a purchase of the block, bounded by Third and Fourth and Chestnuts and Pine streets, will be made at once. Speedy preparations will be made for the erection of one of the finest buildings in America.

—In the throwing match which followed the game of base ball in Brooklyn yesterday, Hatfield and Boyd of the Mutuals, Geo. Wright and Leonard of the Bostons, and Ansen and Fisher of the Athletics, were contestants. Hatfield won the first prize, Leonard the second, and Wright the third. Hatfield threw one hundred and thirty-three yards, one foot and seven and a half inches; Leonard one hundred and nineteen yards, one foot and ten inches, and Wright one hundred and seventeen yards, one foot and one inch.

—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the jewelry store of O. Reuben, near the depot, in Evanston, Ill., and spread rapidly, destroying eleven frame buildings and causing a loss of fifty thousand dollars; insurance, fourteen thousand dollars. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

GOVERNOR SAM BARD addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Nashville, Tenn., last night.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

Communist Plot Discovered—A Box of Bombs Sent to Thiers—Appeal on Behalf of Prince Napoleon—French Republican Convention on the American Plan—Death of Prince Frederick Henry Albert—The Cuban Budget—Cuban Conspiracy Discovered—Eight Conspirators Shot—Mexican Cattle Thieves Arrested by Gen. Rocha.

FRANCE.

COMMUNIST PLOT DISCOVERED.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A Paris special says there was great excitement in Paris last night, consequent upon the reception by President Thiers of a box of bombs with an anonymous letter, stating that a thousand bombs had been sent to Paris. Troops were placed in the suspected quarters, and the Imperialists are closely watched.

Thiers and Marshal McMahon had a consultation last night.

LONDON, October 15.—A dispatch from Paris says that President Thiers yesterday said he had received information that the release d Communists now in Paris had in their possession two thousand bombs similar to those used by Orsini and his compatriots when they attempted to assassinate ex-Emperor Napoleon in 1858.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, October 15.—M. Rouher has made an appeal to the Government Commission of the Assembly in behalf of Prince Napoleon. The Prince proposes to prosecute the Minister of the Interior for expelling him from France without authority of law. The Prince and Princess have left Geneva for Milan.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

The German army of occupation has began to evacuate the Department of the Upper Marne.

AMERICA AS A MODEL IN POLITICS.

An election having been ordered in the Department of the Gironde to fill a vacant seat in the Assembly, the Republicans held a convention after the American model, and nominated M. Cadue as their candidate. The Conservatives had already placed M. De Forcade Laroquette in the field.

GAMBETTA TO EXPLAIN HIS GRENOBLE SPEECH.

M. Gambetta is expected to visit Nantes and Bordeaux in a few days, where he will address the people in explanation of his Grenoble speech.

THE POPE TO REMAIN IN ROME.

Cardinal Bonnechose, who has just returned from a visit to the Holy See, assures Thiers that the Pope will remain in Rome.

WEST INDIES.

THE CUBAN BUDGET.

HAVANA, October 14.—The difference between the receipts and expenditures of the Island is $13,500,000. The Council of Administration under the Presidency of the Intendente has resolved to balance the budget without increasing the import or export duties, and meet the whole deficiency by local taxation. The principal item of the new taxation will be the imposion of twenty-four dollars on each slave, which will produce about seven million dollars.

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

The Havana journals report the discovery of a conspiracy in the Cuba district, near Baganto, saying the Cubans intended to rise and capture and kill those favoring the Spanish cause and burn their establishments. The Spanish General Mendulina had eight conspirators shot and forty-one condemned to imprisonment for life. Fifty Cubans are awaiting trial.

MEXICO.

CATTLE THIEVES ARRESTED.

MATAMORAS, October 15.—Yesterday the local and military authorities at Brownsville, Texas, applied through the United States Consul to General Rocha to arrest some thieves who had crossed about eighty head of cattle within sight of this city, and return the cattle to Texas and surrender the criminals for trial. General Rocha at once detached a squad of cavalry, who, with Texas police officers, captured the thieves and some of the cattle, which were driven across the river to-day by Gen. Rocha, who also notified the Texas authorities that the thieves would be surrendered on a proper demand. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred since Gen. Rocha came here. The result is regarded with pleasure by all desiring peace on the border.

ITALY.

NEW BOOKS.

ROME, October 15.—Twenty-one new books have been placed on the index of the Ex-Purgatorius.

A PROTEST.

The German Bishops have protested to the Pope against molestation by the Prussian Government.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF PRINCE FREDERICK HENRY ALBERT.

BERLIN, October 15.—Prince Frederick Heary Albert, brother of Emperor William, died to-day.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue to fall on the lower lakes, with brisk or southerly winds, threatening weather and rain; in the Middle States and Southern Atlantic coast, easterly winds, falling barometer; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, with southerly to westerly winds in the former and south easterly on the gulf coast; on the upper lakes in the northern portion, clearing, and partly cloudy weather, a rising barometer and brisk north westerly winds, with frosts on Wednesday night; generally clearing and cool weather in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with northerly to westerly winds, clearing, and rising barometer.

THE Vermont Legislature has elected Hon. J. S. Morrill to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote of 211 to 171. The Democrats voted for Waldo Bingham.

A RALEIGH (North Carolina) dispatch says that owing to the indefiniteness as to the requirement respecting a notice for contesting the recent election, the Democratic committee decided to defer giving such notice for the present.

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GENERAL POLITICS.

THE Apollo Hall Democrats last Monday night nominated Julius Wadsworth for Congress in the Tenth New York District.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE, of Maine, addressed a large audience of the Republicans of Milwaukee last night, on the issues of the campaign.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, last Monday evening began a week's campaign in the State of New York.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the German Reform Association of New York, on Monday evening, resolutions were passed endorsing Havemeyer or Ottendorfer for Mayor were passed.

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NEW YORK.

Meeting of National Board of Trade—A Specimen of Woman's Management—A Day Fixed for the Trial of Fields.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1872.

TAMMANY RING AFFAIRS.

Mr. Comstock, foreman of the famous Anti-Ring Grand Jury, replies to the communication from one of Tweed's lawyers that his demand for information as to the irregularities in the Grand Jury room is an insult, and evidently made in the hope that a bribe proportionate to the amount stolen by Tweed would procure the required information.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, Judge Brady denied the postponement of the trial of Fields, and fixed the case for the 28th instant. Fields' counsel admitted that his client had left the city.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The National Board of Trade met in this city to-day. Credentials were presented by delegates from all the principal cities in the United States.

Hon. Frederick Frayley, of St. Louis, was elected Permanent Chairman. The Chairman then informed the Board that a delegation from the Dominion Board of Trade was present by his invitation, and on motion the delegates were admitted to seats.

Hon. John Young, in returning thanks, spoke of the disadvantage to both countries of a want of reciprocity. The Canadians wished all barriers to trade thrown down.

A large number of Vice Presidents and a Committee on Credentials were appointed.

A Committee of Eight was appointed to confer with the representatives from Canada on the subject of reciprocity of trade between the two countries, &c.

The Board soon afterwards adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the daily sessions to continue until four o'clock P. M.

A SPECIMEN OF WOMAN'S MANAGEMENT.

Doctor Mormonterre, resident physician of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, has been discharged by the lady managers on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. Six of the eight physicians attached to the institution have in consequence resigned, and Henry Ward Beecher has uttered an indignant protest against the act of the managers.

CONTESTED WILL.

The counsel for Mrs. Davidson, of Philadelphia, daughter of Mrs. Bishop, whose will is in contest, objected to a discontinuance of the suit to-day, on an application by Mrs. Johnston, another daughter, on the ground that they desired a judicial decision to preclude further litigation. Mrs. Bishop was a sister of Matilda Herron.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Memphis Exposition was opened last night.

—A great meeting of Internationals is to be held in Hyde Park, London, November 20th.

—The west end of the Trenton (N. J.) rolling mill, with the pattern shops, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000.

—The Philadelphia *Morning Post*, a daily paper, has suspended, the alleged cause is a failure to receive Associated Press news.

—The Tennessee Conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church meets in Nashville to-day. Bishop Doggett will preside.

—A large party of Indians, representing several tribes, have arrived in Washington, visited the Interior Department yesterday.

—The submarine telegraph between Jamaica and Aspinwall is now in working order, and has been thrown open to the public for business.

—The steamships Silesia, American, Schmidt and Vistula, Bremen, passed St. Catherine's, Nestorian at Liverpool, Maine at Southampton, and Parthia and Spain at Liverpool.

—Mary Ellen Lunar, three years of age, was killed in Boston on Monday by her brother Patrick, five years of age, an idiot. He struck her on the head with his wooden shoe.

—A boat race between Jas. O'Neil, of Troy, and George Englehardt, of New York, for the amateur championship of the United States, was rowed at Troy yesterday, and easily won by Englehardt.

—Private letters from Mexico say that Lerdo De Tejada is exceedingly anxious to arrange the misunderstanding between the United States and Mexico, created by Guymaus' conduct in Washington.

—The five boats with the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Lac La Belle have all been heard from. Two landed at Racine, one at Kenosha, one was picked up by the schooner Floretta, off Waukegan, and one landed at Calumet, Illinois.

—A very pleasant banquet was given in New York last evening to Mr. Fronde. Mr. George W. Curtis presided. In his remarks, he explained the object of his visit to be to contribute to the formation of public opinion in this country regarding the relations between England and America.

—A Baltimore dispatch says that the Archbishop of New York and all the bishops attending the ceremonies of the installation of Archbishop Bayley were in conference yesterday for several hours. It is understood that the Provincial Council will be held early in the administration of the new Archbishop. The interests of the colored people and the subject of secular education will be the prominent topics for consideration. The banquet given to Archbishop Bayley, that dignitary in his remarks said he never did believe in opposing the liberty of conscience, and was the earnest advocate of its fullest exercise. He believed that was appointed to his present trust because he was known to be the materialistic spirit of the age and the enemy of intemperance.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

Petroleum at Antwerp 53f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112@112⅛.

Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, notifies county committees that they must provide their own tickets.

The burning of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, suggests a query that one might think entirely unnecessary as applied to iron works. Why should not the buildings be of iron? The surprise of every one who sees the light wooden structures that are built over and around the blazing furnaces is that they should not more frequently be destroyed. That they are not is attributable to care and good luck. We hope the building of structures around furnaces and iron mills will be more generally of iron. It will save immense sums yearly.

The *Post* and other Democratic journals have very freely accused General Hartranft of want of ability in the speech-making line. He was serenaded, a few evenings since, at his home in Norristown, and in response made some remarks that will be very attentively considered by certain persons who were very animated in their hostility to him. Among other things, he declared that the moneys due the State from certain parties—evidently the Evans gang—shall be compelled to refund to the State Treasury the last cent. We are of opinion that Mr. Forney will comprehend this as a speech to be remembered during the balance of his natural life.

The annexed resolution, adopted with others of a congratulatory character by the Union League of Philadelphia, seems to have direct reference to Forney, Curtin, and a few others who opposed Gen. Hartranft, and at the same time professed to be friends of Gen. Grant's election:

Resolved, That we recognize the lines voluntarily drawn by those of our party who have, during the recent battle, pitched their tents in the camp of the enemy, and shall continue to recognize those lines as the barriers which shall separate our friends from our foes; that we shall not consent to receive the hand of political fellowship from those who, actuated by personal spleen, envy or malice, fought us when we needed their help, and only now proffer us their aid because successful opposition has been proved impossible.

We are no friends of proscription, but this seems to us the proper way to meet the advances of Forney, who, if Buckalew had been elected, stood ready to declare for Greeley. As that incident is not numbered in the chapter of political accidents accomplished, Forney makes a great pretence of devotion to the national candidates of the Republican party. His support will have as little effect on Gen. Grant's majority as his opposition had on Hartranft's.

It is perfectly certain that Mr. Moore will not allow his light to be dimmed or his wordiness to be suppressed. He is not generally regarded, even by Democrats, to have made either a brilliant or successful fight against his competitors, but he is full of other notions. Who is great like he, the mighty Cæsar? Who can present an air of saintly wisdom that shall outshine the oily beauty of the Chairman of the County Committee? In the full knowledge of his powers, he launches an address upon the "Democrats, Liberal Republicans and German Reformers of Allegheny county." The voice of the people at the ballot-box is pronounced to be "bribery, corruption and fraud." He reminds his friends that the November election is at hand. We really supposed they knew that—at least, most of them. "We do not promise you success," he encouragingly remarks, but that was entirely unnecessary, as most of his thoroughly beaten followers could have informed him that there was no chance of success. He finally puts on the heroic, and informs all that they must deserve success, at all events. We have no doubt that the hungry multitude who have so long been waiting for this desirable experience, think so; but how their pertinacious heroism will secure it is a problem beyond their power to fathom. Our solemn opinion is that Moore's address will not give the Democracy other heroism or success.

THE MAYORALTY.

The speedy consummation of the consolidation arrangement, whereby Birmingham will be annexed to Pittsburgh, or Pittsburgh to Birmingham, has reopened a question which has been under discussion at different times—that of making the Mayor's office a salaried one. We hope there is truth in the rumors current, that a bill will be introduced into the Legislature, at its next session, to change the mode of payment from fees to salary. Every consideration of propriety and right call for this. We do not take this position because Mr. Blackmore is Mayor, but simply on general principles of right. When the office was originally established, the fees were given the Mayor, because this would cost the city less than to pay a salary. But as our bounds are extended and our population increased, this plan became profitable to the Mayor, and costly to the people. A part of the mayoralty system is the police force, and it very naturally follows that the profits of the office, over and above the salary of the Mayor, should go to support this adjunct of the system.

At the present, the fees of Mayor Blackmore amount to about $18,000 per annum. When Birmingham and South Side are consolidated, it will reach about $25,000 per annum, a sum equal to that paid the President of the United States, as salary. Five thousand dollars will, we think, be admitted to be a fair compensation for the class of duties performed by the Mayor. If this were fixed as salary, and he were as careful in exacting fees as he now is, very naturally the city would have, without additional taxation, $20,000 toward paying the salaries of the police. It is understood that the new districts to be added to the city will cost, for police, about $50,000 per annum. This being the case, it will be readily seen that it is time to begin to economize somewhere.

The question is a very simple one. The office of Mayor, when consolidation is completed, will sett $25,000 a year. Are his services worth it, and can the city afford to pay it? We answer, unhesitatingly, no. It is a simple administrative office, calling for but a small portion of time daily, and the functions are simple and easily performed. The money, indirectly, comes from the city. The unfortunates whose fines make up the ample income of the mayoralty, form a part of our citizens, and their misfortunes are in a sense, a part of the city's loss. We do not mean to say that the Mayor overtaxes them—we presume he does not—but simply that this is the source of the income of the office. Now, if he were a salaried officer, a portion of this would come to the city—possibly from $15,000 to $20,000 when consolidation is completed.

The only possible objection to the arrangement is the plea that when a person is elected under a given system, he should be allowed to hold the office to the end of his term under that system. Of course, this cannot stand as an argument under the precedent established by the enactment and enforcement of a law in the case of the City Treasurer. This argument, then, is of no value. It is simply a question of economy for the city. Does it choose to pay off its official fees to the amount of from $18,000 to $25,000, or will it limit him to a reasonable and just sum? There is also in it a question of political purity. An office worth $75,000 for a term of three years will not only be eagerly sought after, but the last mayoralty canvass shows that means of a questionable nature will be made use of to carry the nomination and election. Every citizen of intelligence knows that a few more such canvasses will do us an immense amount of injury. The way to keep up the purity of our city elections is to keep salaries moderate.

CURRENCY AND PROSPERITY.

We yesterday offered some remarks on the financial situation, which call for additional discussion. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that within a few weeks, and at the present, a financial stringency exists, which renders it difficult to negotiate the best paper on the market, except at high rates of interest. The cause of this stringency is attributed less to special demands, although there are such, the crop moving and pork packing season being upon us—than to general causes. It is believed that the volume of business in the country is steadily increasing, and that it is now so large that any special demand is sufficient to create a stringency in the market. That there is this general increase, our own city furnishes the evidence. For example, our iron mills are running at their full capacity in many instances,—the average being as great as is usually the case in the busy seasons. But the price of iron has advanced so greatly, that at least fifty per cent. additional capital is required to run a given business, than was the case a year ago. Thus where twenty millions were required a year since, thirty millions now are necessary. And as manufactories of iron are spread over the country, it is safe to say that the simple increase in prices in one department of industry and business, calls for twenty-five millions of currency more than was necessary a year ago.

Just at this time, a large amount of funds is held by speculators in stocks in New York. It is well understood that there is a bull movement in stocks in progress in Wall street,—a fact which accounts for the withdrawal of large amounts of money from the ordinary channels of business. Those at all acquainted with the system of operations that prevails in Wall street know that any large movement in stocks necessitates the control of funds by the speculators engaged in promoting the movement. It is either locked up from circulation, or invested in stocks in such a manner as to prevent its entering into general circulation. No great movement of the kind occurs without deranging the financial operations in other cities. It will be remembered that the Black Friday operations seriously affected the business of the entire country.

If the causes to which we have referred were all that bear on the financial stringency of the times, it might with a single exception, be said to be temporary. The extra demand for means to manage the manufacturing business forms an exception to the other instances mentioned. It is currently believed that the present high price of iron will be maintained for a long time to come. Coals and wages are high in England, and iron cannot be manufactured so as to compete with our market. More than this, the continental demand for three years to come, will fully absorb the supply. Hence this country must, to a very large extent, supply its own iron; and here the demand increases daily, owing to the new uses to which iron is put, and the activity prevailing in building railroads. Hence, throwing out speculations in stocks, the pork packing and grain moving demands, and the fact still remains that the iron interests of the country need the extra fifty millions of currency which Secretary Boutwell is at liberty to issue, if he accepts the law of Congress to which we referred yesterday as retroactive, and this we understand he does.

In addition to the points referred to is another which we deem of great importance. The growth of population will in itself create an increased demand for money. Where, just after the revolution, we had a population of about seven millions, and the occupations of the people were chiefly agricultural, and exchanges in kind obviated the need of money, but little was required. But since that time how vastly have business operations and population increased. Now we have forty millions of population. We have railroads, and telegraphs, steamships and manufactories, improved appliances for swiftly prosecuting enterprises involving labor. Coal, copper, iron, silver and gold mines—and a thousand industries which furnish employment to all those millions that cover the land. Even the war of rebellion, while a terrible event in one view, greatly stimulated business, and increased immensely the demand for means to carry it forward. And this activity, particularly attributable to an ever increasing population, and partly to the incessant business enterprise of our people, calls imperatively for an increased volume of currency.

To this we may add the point already inferentially made, that during the war, and at its close, we had a volume of currency fifty millions greater than we now possess. We remember that there was a small distribution of currency made within two years to the Southern States, but our impression is that this was done under a special act of Congress. But the truth is, there is need for a hundred millions more of currency to meet the legitimate demands of business than we now have. As the law stands not more than fifty millions can, by any possibility be issued now. But we hope that one of the first measures introduced in Congress, will look to relief in the direction referred to. Last week the banks of New York had but two millions above their legal reserve,—and this was in process of being locked up at the time. We hope this subject will receive the attention its merits demand. We may discuss other phases of it from time to time.

What is Dirt?

Old Dr. Copper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students: "Don't be afraid of dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali on the dirty grease spot on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap; now rub it with a little water and it disappears. It is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you see yonder; well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Even think like dirt is worthy our notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it; it will separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn. Corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt, particularly if she whitened her face with chalk or fuller's earth, though I may say that rubbing such stuff on the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. Pearl powder, I think, is made of bismuth—nothing but dirt. Lord Palmerston's fine definition of dirt is 'matter in the wrong place.' Put it in the right place, and we cease to think of it as dirt."
—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Sumner S. Brick, of Angusta, Me., having suffered, very severely, through an unfortunate habit of drinking too much liquor, has just struck upon a very original way to cure himself. Mr. Brick, it seems, is a man of good character when sober, but when drunk contrives to get into all sorts of scrapes. Several weeks ago, he committed a serious offense while in a state of intoxication, and was put into prison. A few days since, having been released out on bail, to show that he proposed effecting a complete reform, he went immediately to the *Journal* office and caused the following advertisement to be published: "Whoever sells or offers to sell to me any intoxicating liquors of whatever nature, or whoever sells any in my presence, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

A ROMANTIC MURDERESS.

Matty Howe Sentenced for the Murder of Her Infant.

A Strange and Horrible Case—The Prisoner's Amours in Jail—Continued Sorrow for the Unhappy Mother—Scene in Court.

The case of Matty Howe, indicted for murder in the first degree, came to a termination at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 11th, before Judge Joseph F. Barnard. During last winter she was in the employ of a man named Edward Lane, in the town of Fishkill. By him she alleges she became pregnant. One day, ascertaining that the pangs of childbirth were upon her, he ordered her to leave the house, swearing in a brutal manner that she should not be taken sick there. She was placed in a wagon and carried to a negro's hovel some distance off, where in fifteen minutes after her arrival, in the room of the house, surrounded by the colored man's wife and her children, and unattended by a physician, she gave birth to a child. Then came upbraidings from the occupants of the hovel, and Matty resolved to leave. Two days after, weak and ill, she started on foot with her new-born child in her arms, to go back to Lane's. On her way she observed two young men coming toward her whom she knew. Cast down with shame, feverish and weak, and not caring hardly what became of her, she dropped the child which wore scarcely any clothing, in a swamp behind a fence by a roadside. In a day or two afterwards the body was found. Matty was arrested, and the Grand Jury in June last indicted her for murder in the first degree. Her trial occurred last week before the Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barnard presiding. The defence was that the prisoner had no money, but little clothing and no attendance at the negro's house, and that, though the child was born on Tuesday, she was furnished nothing to eat or wear, till the following Thursday, when

SHE LEFT THE CHILD

there, not having been nursed or fed, nor having any clothing but a muslin gown; that when she saw the two men approaching, she placed the child beside a fence till they passed, and that when she returned to it in about five minutes it was dead. The jury was out five hours and then returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The court then gave notice that the prisoner would be sentenced next morning. Long before the time appointed the court room was filled to overflowing, as great interest has all along been manifested in the case because of the apparent romance which surrounded it. It will be recollected it was this woman who became enamored of a fellow prisoner named Eugene Schmitland. He was incarcerated in the Poughkeepsie jail for grand larceny, and being a good-natured fellow was allowed the run of the corridors. That freedom brought him in contact with Matty, and the two would sit and sing and talk together for hours. Finally, not knowing that the law

FORBIDS THE MARRIAGE OF CRIMINALS

in jail, they concluded to be married and sent for a minister, who sent word he could not come. Then they sent for a justice of the peace, but he declined, when they were told the marriage could not be performed. This filled their hearts with grief, and they mourned daily over their lot. Finally Schmitland, who has wealthy parents in Europe, received a remittance of $400 in gold, and with that money he purchased a profusion of jewelry for Matty and ribbons and laces. At last his trial came and he was sentenced to four years in the Albany Penitentiary. The parting of the lovers was an affecting one—to them at least. As tears rolled down their cheeks they embraced each other again and again, when the handcuffs were placed on Schmitland's wrists and the iron door closed between him and his would-be-bride.

THE SENTENCE.

She came into Court in the morning with eyes downcast and with a sad expression upon her countenance. She was neatly attired in a white muslin dress, with overskirt, black velvet jockey, adorned with a single flower, a blue silk sash about her waist and a blue silk necktie, under a close fitting white collar, while in her hand she held a lace handkerchief. When quiet was restored.

Judge Barnard proceeded to sentence her as follows:—

You have been indicted for murder and have been acquitted of that charge. The jury did not believe you designed to kill the child. (Sobs from the prisoner.) They took a mild view of the evidence, and considered that you involuntarily killed it. The mere statement of your case is sufficiently horrible to justify a severe punishment. A helpless child was, by your own story, placed by you by the side of a fence in a swamp, on one of the coldest days in the year, and left there to perish, without any covering or shelter upon it. We should be glad to let you go unpunished if we could. You are young and uneducated, and you have a future before you, but we have to look to the interests of society, and so to act that unborn and newly-born infants cannot be made victims of by unnatural mothers. And now, out of public justice as well as a warning to others, I reiterate that the sentence should be somewhat severe. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for one year.

The effect upon the prisoner was painful to witness. She sobbed violently, and many in the audience were affected to tears. Finally she was taken back to her cell, and was conveyed to Albany.

DENMARK.

How the People Look and Act—Shops, Hackmen and Hats.

The visit of the Princess of Wales to her old home in Denmark, and the ceremonies thereon attendant, give the correspondent of the London press an opportunity to make Denmark and the Danes known to the English people. The Princess of Wales is a great favorite in Denmark, and the people most affectionately claim her as their own. A writer in the *Times* is much struck with the country people around Copenhagen, who are nice looking, honest, simple and bright; the women in their quaint bonnets, consisting of a shape fitting tightly over their heads down as far as the ear, and about five inches broad, forming the base work, with over this and attached to it a white handkerchief or square of muslin or lace, terminating in a point behind triangular fashion, look very nice, and they are never tired of looking at all and everything, and what is more they are honest enough to show that they are pleased. The servants are clean, bright and attentive. The people are all devoted to

CLEANLINESS.

Among all classes soap and water, brush and comb, are the rule and not the exception, and appear to be used in plenty and with vigor; their linen is a caution in the way of washing, and might be well copied at home by our laundresses and washerwomen. The Danes pride themselves on this—that not even in Paris is such washing to be procured.

IN HONESTY

they are unsurpassed, and set an example to all the world. If you enter a shop and buy an article, you cannot speak to them, but you put down your money and you pay exactly the price, and your proper change is given. Call a cab, drive anywhere, put a dollar in the driver's hand, which is six merks—his fare is two; he returns four, takes off his cap, bows, and off he goes quite contented, and if you give him another for himself he is delighted beyond measure, and thinks you a jolly sort of customer. I saw a cab set down a lady and gentleman; they passed and were almost out of sight; the lady had dropped her gloves without missing them; the cabby discovered them and rushed frantically after her. Off hat, bows, most politely handed the gloves, and returned. Go into a cafe; if music is going on or singing, one of the performers will go round with a small plate. If you put in a merk, 4jd., 3d is returned; you are not expected to give more.

POLITENESS

is the rule, and the multiplicity of bows is quite discouraging to hats. In every street and every place of amusement you see hats wildly extended in the air, the dames appearing to be most particular in the way of saluting each other. Two shop boys meet, off comes the hat of each, it is held at almost arm's length, and with a sweep replaced to be probably off again in a few minutes, and so on as long as a friend or acquaintance is in sight, whether on this side of the street or on the other. If you enter a shop, off goes your hat, or you are considered a boor, or—hem, an Englishman. Soldiers are most particular in saluting their officers, whether non-commissioners in returning it, no odds how great the distance and deuce the crowd.

STREET HABITS.

The women are tall, and both they and the men are fast walkers. The men begin to smoke when young, and keep it up. Pipes are seldom seen in the street. High small-heeled boots are almost unknown. Beggars and drunken people are scarce. The people are evidently well-to-do, as all are comfortably and well clad, and all the women well and neatly gloved. The streets are wide, the houses high, with lofty rooms. The living in flats, as in Edinburgh, is the custom. They are evidently very particular about keeping their town clean, as not a particle of dirt is permitted to remain in the streets, which are kept continually swept, and the long piles of men with brooms and shovels show it. The streets are very slippery and unpleasant to walk in on account of being paved with granite stones about seven inches square, both on side walks and the centre of streets.

PERSONAL.

It is said Alexander H. Stephens will be a candidate for Congress next month, in Georgia.

It is reported that Mr. Seward's property in the neighborhood of Auburn, will net $200,000.

Governor Leslie is the Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath school at Frankfort, Ky.

A marriage between a youth of eighty-three and a maid of twenty took place in Princeton, Ill., recently.

A writer in the Springfield *Republican* calls George Eliot "the female Bacon of the present century."

Cordelia Howard, the original Eva of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is still in the flesh, and is a wife and mother.

J. C. Hays, formerly known as leader of the "Texan Rangers," is living on the income of $30,000, in Alameda, Cal.

It is positively stated Secretary Boutwell will be a candidate to fill Mr. Wilson's vacancy in the United States Senate.

Gen. Bingham's deserved election to a valuable county office will start a host of candidates for Postmaster in Philadelphia.

Lewis Smith, colored, took out his first papers of naturalization at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday. He was born a slave in Virginia, escaped to Canada, became a British subject, and now proposes to abjure British allegiance.

Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, formerly a Dartmouth Professor, who has been elected President of the Ohio Agricultural College, will not actively enter upon his duties until next spring, when his Senatorial duties expires.

The Titusville *Press* prints the following receipt: "To find out the number of children in the street beat a base drum. To find out the number of idle men start a dog fight. To find out the number of women let a women go through a quiet street with the latest style of bonnet on."

This is quite Frenchy: M. Thiers, every morning for twenty years, has been the romantic recipient of a bouquet of fresh flowers from an unknown hand. While in prison the poses found their way through the bars, and refreshed him with a fragrance for which he has never been able to discover the proper person to thank.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "Miss Louise S. Fellows has been chosen Secretary of the Chelsea Savings Bank. This is the first instance in the Commonwealth in which a lady has been elected to an office of trust in any of our monetary institutions, and the trustees think they have made a good move in the right direction."

Mrs. Joaquin Miller intends to continue to make things lively for Joaquin. She recently said to the hired hore of the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "I think I know where my duty lies, and I believe it to be in the support, protection and education of my children, and in correcting, so far as possible, the false sentiments of society in regard to poets, men and women."

Gentlemen who have arrived at Washington from Paris met Senator Sumner in that city on the 26th of last month. They report the general health of the Senator as worse rather than better, and that symptoms of his old attack are more alarming than when he sailed. He was about to have a consultation with eminent physicians.

The London *Times* of September 21st says: "There is every reason to believe that the Pope has been seriously affected by the death of his brother, Count Joseph Mastai-Ferretti. His Holiness himself has left his eightieth year behind him, and, although he springs from a long-lived family, he cannot but be insensible to a warning that comes from so near.

That fine artist, Rhinehart, is engaged on a bust of Col. Thomas A. Scott, at the residence of the latter, near Darby. Mr. Rhinehart is renowned in Rome for some of the best efforts, and his noble, full length statue of Roger B. Taney, former Chief Justice of the United States, is soon to be set, with appropriate ceremonies, at Annapolis, the capital of Maryland.

Dr. W. E. Johnson and W. E. McKee have been decorated by the King of Prussia; the Doctor was also decorated by the French Government with the grand cross for his services on the field as physician. The Doctor is well known to our readers as the correspondent of the London *Times* and other papers, under the name of "Malakoff." Paris is said to be unhealthy at present.

THE "OLD CATHOLICS."

What They Proposed at Their Late Conference at Cologne.

The *Independent* makes the following condensed abstract, retaining, however, the language of the long series of resolutions adopted by the second Old Catholic Congress. The first series relates to the pastoral offices:

"Those priests who have been suspended or excommunicated because of their fidelity to their religion are qualified to exercise all pastoral functions.

"That regulation, unknown to the ancient church, resting only on positive legislation, that every priest requires before administering the sacrament enjoining penance, the approbation of the Bishop, can not in our present need be considered binding.

"Whenever the necessity is felt, the Catholics who have remained in the old faith are justified in organizing a regular pastorate by the appointment of a priest. Under the present circumstances such a priest can, even without institution and in spite of the prohibition of the Bishop fallen from the old faith, perform all pastoral functions.

"In so far as the observation of the liturgical ordinances is not possible, the same are not obligatory, since the validity of the liturgical act does not depend upon such things; and, according to the formal right, these ordinances may be disregarded.

"When a Catholic church can not be procured for the celebration of divine service, an evangelical one, or another edifice, may unhesitatingly be made use of.

"The traditional liturgical usages are to be retained as nearly as possible. The carrying out of reform in the department of discipline and worship remains for the future. For the present a wholesome and unquestionably justifiable reform will be attained by the abolition of surplice fees, stipends for the mass, and the avoidance of the nuisance and outgrowths of the system of indulgences, the veneration of the saints, the scapulary, medallions, &c.

"It is also a wholesome reform that in the sermons of our clergy all declamations on religioso-political questions of the day, as well as bitterness against the members of other faiths, be avoided.

"We maintain the right to establish a regular episcopal jurisdiction—that worthy men be chosen by the priests and the representatives of the congregations, who have remained true to the Old Catholic faith, as bishops, to be consecrated by an orthodox (O. C.) bishop; and that he shall first of all perform the episcopal functions in the manner of the missionary bishops of the ancient Church.

"The congress elects a committee of seven members, of whom three shall be theologians, two canonists, and two laymen. They shall take all preparatory measures for the election of bishops."

The congress further demanded that the German and Austrian Governments, as well as that of Switzerland, shall—"(a) consider the Catholics holding fast to the Old Catholic Church, and who repudiate the Vatican decrees as an innovation, as members of the church recognized by the State, and as such to be protected. (b) On the other hand, that they consider the bishops who have adopted the Vatican innovation—and their organs—as deprived of every jurisdiction over the Old Catholics, who, without this, are declared in the Vatican decrees as not belonging to the New Catholic sect."

A resolution was also passed requesting the Government to recognize the Bishops about to be elected as Bishops of the Catholic Church; to consider them as endowed with the same authority over the Old Catholic communities as belongs to Catholic Bishops under the existing laws; to grant them donations from the treasury, and to appoint the priests to living under the patronage of the State. The general introduction to the obligatory civil marriagers was also declared to be necessary. Three of the resolutions of this series are especially important.

"The Old Catholics are not bound to contribute to the ecclesiastical objects of the New Catholics.

"The Old Catholic communities are urgently recommended to strive for the repossession of the property of the Catholic Church, by administrative and legal proceedings.

"The Old Catholics have the unqualified right to demand the joint use of all churches consecrated to the Catholic service, since the same are consecrated to the Catholic worship, whether we assume that the church belongs to itself or adopt the theory that the end would justify us in demanding it, or whether, according to the law of the land, the religious community is the possession, since the apostacy of the one cannot rob the other of its rights."

The celibacy of the clergy was just alluded to in one of the speeches, but the general feeling was that any discussion of the subject would be premature.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rule of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. A. Bushey, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellenzer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Rehr. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The California olive crop is of fine quality, but not as plentiful as last year.

Duluth is laying a foundation for naval pre-eminence by the establishment of a birch-bark canoe factory.

A subscription is said to have been started in Bombay for the erection of a temple to Vishnu, in London.

The largest coal breaker in the world is Coal Brook breaker, at Carbondale, Pa., which turns out 1,000 tons per day.

Shakspeare's birth-place, at Stratford-on-Avon, was visited by 1,708 pilgrims, of all nationalities, during the month of August.

The bark Florence has returned to San Francisco from the Arctic Ocean, laden with oil and bone saved from the ships abandoned last year.

The small pox is raging in Washington. Every precaution is being taken, and the Board of Health is about to require a general vaccination of the population.

The inhabitants of the Island of San Juan, in Puget's sound, are interested in a postponement of a decision of the boundary question, and would like it were King William to transmit it to the next century. Pending the settlement they pay no taxes.

The Prussian Government has placed the "Old Catholic" faith legally on the same footing as the other two recognized churches, by acknowledging the binding force of its ministers' acts. Infallibist priests are now required to enter on the parish books the births, marriages, &c., when solemnized by Old Catholic clergymen, when they are required to do so by them.

They utilize the students of the scientific schools at Dartmouth College in laying out railroads. The senior class of that department is now engaged on a line from Hanover to Lebanon. Some of the Dartmouth boys were also taken out by Prof. Quimby during the summer on the government surveys, thereby having a fine opportunity for a practical application of their mathematical knowledge.

At the assembling of the Mexican Congress, on the 16th ultimo, President Lerdo de Tejada made the opening speech. He warmly praised the long and eventful administration of the late President Juarez, and recapitulated the line of measures pursued by the government since his death. He said that the relations of Mexico and foreign Powers were in a satisfactory condition, and that he was engaged in inaugurating a system of retrenchment and reform.

The signal bureau has just had another success in adapting its probabilities to the wants of agriculture. It was nearly two days in advance of the frost, the visitation of which was very extensive in the twenty-four hours previous to Saturday. It is believed the utility of the weather reports, in the prediction of severe frosts, will enable horticulturists and farmers generally to save much of their products from untimely blight, and greatly enhance the value of the probabilities with the entire rural public.

In the arrival of the installation of Bishop Bayley as the catholic primate at Baltimore, on Sunday last, we read that the following announcement was made from the altar by one of the attending clergymen:—"That in virtue of the power granted by the Holy Father, Pius IX., the Most Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley, by the grace of God Arch-bishop of Baltimore, in the name of the Holy Father, granted to all those an indulgence of 100 days who prayed to Almighty God for the prosperity of our most Holy Father the Pope, and for our most holy mother the Church."

Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension, has made a report to the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, relative to the enlargement of the hall of the House of Representatives, as contemplated by a resolution adopted by that body June 1, 1872, in which he says such enlargement is impracticable, owing to the shortness of the time during it must be done. After giving his reasons he says: "I am clearly of opinion that the most satisfactory way to get the increased accommodation and the least expensive, is to let the hall remain at its present dimensions, and to obtain new desks of smaller size, which might be arranged on the floor in a manner to save considerable space."

A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster of Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

Dr. Keyser: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with, I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

Dr. Keyser's consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

NOW THEY ARE FRESH.

Fresh arrival—just received—50 chest St. Louis Michigan Water; 25 cases Hawthorn Saratoga Water; 10 barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Cath).

N. B.—Why is it you will find the finest Mineral Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York city. Remember, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S,
oct5 Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
347 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

WOOD & CO.,
131 Wood St.
1872. FALL TRADE. 1872.
IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Stock Ever Brought to this City
NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE
AT
131 Wood Street,
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WOOD & CO.
se9:21-MWF

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. E. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
FRESH ARRIVAL.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BLACK SILKS
New Stripped Poplins,
BROCADE SILKS,
Sattienes in New Shades,
FRENCH DIAGONILS,
Brocade Mohairs,
ALPACA LUSTRES
VELVETS, PLUSH,
VELVETEENS,
Shawls and Scarfs.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.

THE GREAT DRESS GOODS AND DRY GOODS HOUSE.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Don't Pay Advanced Prices, we Sell as Cheap as Ever.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
Have Just Opened
And are prepared to show the
LARGEST STOCK
OF GOODS
In the following departments to be had anywhere and at
Bottom Figures:
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Merino Underwear,
Umbrellas,
Felt Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets,
Knitting and Zephyr Yarns,
Worsteds, Canvas,
Knitters, Materials,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Plushes,
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Ottoman Scarfs and Shawls,
Notions of all kinds.
Also, unsurpassed lines
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats and Bonnets,
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GEMS OF STRAUSS!
The publishers offer to the public this unique and most attractive collection, brought out, as one may say, under the eye of the great composer, and containing his very best works. It is published with a fine
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225 LARGE MUSIC PAGES!
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THE STANDARD. $1.50.
Specimen copies sent, for the present, post-paid, for $1.25.
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FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY,
Entitled "WASHING DAY."
This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
se20:d30 44 SMITHFIELD STREET.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders cut short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 186 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.
oct7:15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The First and Second Floors
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Devoted Entirely to Retail.
An attractive stock of
FALL MILLINERY,
In all the latest novelties.
LADIES' TWO BUTTONED
KID GLOVES.
FALL GLOVES,
For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear.
NEW LACE VEILS.
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Ladies' Underwear,
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Hosiery of all kinds.
Shawls and Skirts.
A complete stock in all departments, wholesale and retail, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

FREE EXCURSION!
TO THE
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
1,000 Magnificent Building Sites,
FROM 20 TO 30 BUILDINGS. FINE VINEYARDS, AND ORCHARDS,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 21,
BY THE
Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
This is the very best chance yet offered to obtain REASONABLE PRICES. The Company's New farms in the county into short and direct communication have in the past nor will in the future present its various branches, so as to meet the wants of its R. can go to or from the city every hour during the day. It may be readily seen from the abundance of accommodations the Company will furnish that these lots must rapidly increase in value. Now is the time to buy, and while they are cheap. Whatever is wanted in small lots, easy terms, fine rich soil for gardening, flowers, they are all on this property.
GO AND SEE IT.
The Terms of sale are 10 PER CENT. of the purchase money to be paid within 30 DAYS from date of purchase, the balance in 30 QUARTERLY PAYMENTS, with interest secured by Bond and Mortgage. $10 of first payment on each lot will be required at time of sale to secure the purchase.
All parties desiring to Attend this MONONGAHELA INCLINE PLANE, on MONDAY, October 14th. Tickets Basic

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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jy17-v11

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NO. 18 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamships afloat from or to

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 15, 1872.

After a careful scrutiny of the local money affairs, the opinion arrived at is that the stringency is well nigh played out and that the pressure which of late has proved so annoying to the business men is near about over. In financial circles the feeling exhibited is more cheerful than it was last week, and, as before remarked, from now on until the November payments mature a gradual working towards greater ease may be expected, and should Secretary Boutwell continue to purchase bonds liberally and allow the gold premium to take its course without any interference by him, then in all probability the money pinchers during the balance of the year will find plenty of capital in keeping their funds employed, at even fair rates of interest. If the payment of the public debt is to be kept up at average a rate as during the past month, some means so as to secure an increase in the circulating medium must be looked for, to the end that no permanent trouble be allowed to overtake the business of the country, which, it has been alleged within the past thirty days, was booming with prosperity. If the greenbacks and the authorized national bank circulation are not sufficient to meet the required wants of the people, other means should be adopted.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 18, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday
Gold	112¾
Bonds—1881	115½
" (coupons)	116¾
5-20— 1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1866 new	114¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	108
" (coupons)	108½
Currency 6's	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	95¾
Erie	81¼
Harlem	116¼
Michigan Southern	87¾
Rock Island	111¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Union Pacific	89¼
Western Union Telegraph	76¾
Adams Express	94¾
American Express	70¾
Pacific Mail	80

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	78¾
Reading R. R.	97¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	53¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	56½
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	89¼
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7's	101
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 15, 1872.

Money easy; 4@5. Sterling firm; 108½@ 108¾ for long and 110½@110¾ for short sight. Gold dull and steady throughout the day at 112¾@112¾. Loans 1@1 per cent. for carrying to flat. Clearings $27,000,000. Treasury disbursements $32,000. Governments steady all day. State bonds firm. The stock market was characterized by considerable excitement and wide fluctuation. The market opened at an advance on last night's quotations, and during the calls was very active and strong. New York Central sold up to 95¾, Western Union to 77¼, Pacific Mail to 87, Lake Shore to 92¾, Wabash to 74¾, Lake Shore to 92¾, Erie to 82¾, C. C. & I. C. to 87¼, Panama to 147, Rock Island to 112¾, Ohios to 47. Northwestern common to 74¾, and Union Pacific to 89¾. During the afternoon there was a fall generally of ¼@1 per cent., but before the close the market reacted, and the decline was partially recovered, closing strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81 coupons 116¾@ 116¾; new '82 115¾@115¾; do '64 115¾@115¾; do '65 116@116¼; do '65 new 114¾; do '67 114¾@ 114¾; do '68 coupons 114¾; 10-40s do 108¾@ 108¾; currency 6s 113¾@114; new five per cent. 110¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 73¼; do new 73¾; South Carolina July 25; South Carolina April 25; Missouri 6s 92; Union Pacific Land Grants 76¾; Union Pacific Income Bonds 80¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86¾; Quicksilver, 43¾; American Merchants' Express, 70¼; United States Express, 81; Pacific Mail, 87; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 81¾; Harlem, 116½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Union Pacific, 89¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; North-western & Chicago, 73¾; do preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 57½; do preferred, 76¾; Toledo & Wabash, 73¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Chicago & Alton, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 15, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is in good supply and dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 45@55 cents per gallon, according to quality.

APPLES.—The demand is better but there is no improvement in prices, and we continue former quotations: $1@1.50 per bbl for common to good and $1.75@2 for prime to choice.

BUTTER.—The demand is reported less active and as stocks have commenced to accumulate, the market is weaker though prices are without quotable change; prime to choice roll 25@27. Low grade butter continues very dull.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 58; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—Are coming in more freely, but there is no change in prices: $2.50@3 per bushel as to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 4@7 cts. per lb. according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Is steady, with a fair jobbing trade but there is no change to note in prices, 22½@23 cents for standard brands, free on board cars.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Star, 15; Star, 20.

CHEESE.—Is steady, with a continued good jobbing trade, but there is no change in prices; 13@13½ for Dairy; 14@15 for Factory and 16@ 16½ for Goshen, Sweitzer, 15@16.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $4.75@4.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Cleveland and Portsmouth Lime, $1.75@$2.00.

CHESTNUTS.—Continue weak in consequence of continued fine weather and cannot be fairly be quoted above $4 per bushel.

COUNTRY LARD.—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5 per case.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $14@15 per bbl; other descriptions from $10@12.

EGGS.—Continue scarce and with an average demand, prices have still further advanced; we now quote at 23@24. It is but proper to remark that when prices get up to present quotations, the demand falls very materially, as there are but very few buyers aside from bakers, and these, furthermore, increased arrivals are anticipated, and if so lower prices will be the result.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flours are in good supply, and easier, while winters are scarce and in demand; the scarcity of the latter is attributed to the blockade on the railroads, in consequence of which the arrivals have been very meagre recently. Spring Wheat is still quoted at $7.50@8 for fair to good and $8.25 for choice; and red winter wheat $8.25@8.75, as to quality. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 5@6 cts.

GRAIN.—There is some inquiry for Wheat, but the market is quiet and prices are unchanged, we continue former quotations, $1.50@1.65 for fair to prime red, and $1.65@1.70 for choice and $1.85@1.90 for white. There is rather more inquiry for Oats, and the market, if anything, is firmer, though prices are without quotable change; sales reported at 42@43 for mixed, and 44@45 for white. Shelled Corn is scarce, and prices, in consequence, are a shade higher; we are reported sales at 60 in elevator and 62, bagged and delivered. In sacked Rye is quiet and unchanged; 80@85—sale 3,000 bushels at 83. Barley is in demand, and prime to choice may be quoted at at 90@95—sales one car medium at 85.

GROCERIES.—Generally fair, about all it usually is at this particular time, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. Sugars are reported firm, but the demand is not as brisk as it was last month, nor is it to be expected, as the fruit season is over. The finer grades of Coffee are firmer, while common roasting Coffees are quiet and unchanged. There is a fair trade in well established Syrups, but low grades continue dull.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¼; C, 12¼; Chespeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¼.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Alispice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY.—Is in steady demand and firm, with sales of baled reported at $30@34, according to quality. The receipts for some time past have been rather light, but the supply is pretty well up to the demand.

LARD OIL.—Is firm and higher; No. 1 Extra may be quoted at 78@80 cts.

ONIONS.—There is a steady demand but no change to note in prices; regular sales at $3@3.50 per bbl. according to quality.

POTATOES.—Sales of prime Peach Blow at 70@75 cts. per bushel. Sweets scarce and higher; we now quote at $3.50@4 for common to fair and $4.50 for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 55 to 70 cts. per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12½; Clear Sides 13; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16.25; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS.—There is little or nothing doing in either Timothy or Flaxseed and there are no established quotations. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.90@1.95.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Eighty-nine may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

WOOL.—The market for wool continues very dull, and we do not hear of any purchases being made in the country. With the present stringency in the money markets, east and west, dealers do not care to increase stocks, but, on the contrary, prefer selling. The eastern markets show no improvement in prices, and so long as fair lots of Ohio and Michigan fleece can be obtained in the eastern markets at 55@57 cts., with proper deductions for all heavy and unmerchantable wools, manufacturers find it cheaper than ordering from the west. We hear that wools can now be purchased in the country for 50 cts. that until recently were held at 55, but dealers do not see any margin even at this unless for choice selected clips. We quote prices nominal as follows:

Fair Fleece	47@50 cts per lb.
Choice Clip	50 " "
Tub Washed	50@55 " "
Unwashed	30@32 " "

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 15, 1872.

The Crude market continues quiet and a shade weaker. A private dispatch from Parker from a reliable source, quoted at 84 bid and 84.10 asked for smalllots—round lots 3 to 3 cents higher. Refined quiet and unchanged; 25¾@25¾ for October, Philadelphia delivery. There is still some inquiry from the west and we continue to quote at 22¾@23 for standard brands, free on cars here.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; sales of city make at $2. Country barrels nominal at $1.90 @1.95.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

P. Welsenberger 400 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 1067 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 927 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 1071 bbls to Logan Bros. Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 50 bbls to Carson & Cullin Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 650 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 770 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., New York.

L. Irwin & Co., 777 bbls, to Waring, Klug & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros. 360 bbls to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 51 bbls to Dale Hart, Harrisburg.

Total.....5483

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. Thos. King	382
Peerless O W acct. Stevenson	906
Radfant O W, acct. Stevenson	912
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	936
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	80
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	140
Riverside O W, acct. T. King	474
American O W, acct. T. King	382
Sterling O W, acct. Stephenson	776
Total	5038

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoneberger B & S	18	Lucy Furnace	18
Wilson G & Co	1	Isabella Furnace	4
Zug & Co	1	Pitts B & Co	2
Total	43		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Graff B & Co	1	Lindsay & McC	2
Everson G & M	4	Zug & Co	2
Lewis, G & P	3	Lewis B & D	2
J. Wood & Son	1	Pitts Forge & Iron Co	1
Total	19		

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H	3	J. Moorhead	7
J. Reamer	2	J. Woods & Co	8
J. W. Porter	7	Wharton & Bro	1
Total	28		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co	3	W. Smith	1
Reese G & Co	3		
Total	7		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 15—5 P. M.—Opposite money 93¾@93½; 5-20s '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 40¾.

PARIS, October 15.—Rentes 52f 12c.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 13s @13s 2d; red western spring 11s 6d@12s 2d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 31s. Corn 29s 3d. Peas 40s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 30,000 qrs, of which 12,000 were American; receipts of corn for the past three days 50,000 qrs, of which 17,000 were American. Beef 55s. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Cotton easier; uplands 19¾c; Orleans 20¼c. Flour more active; common to fair extra western and State $6@6.30; common to good $7@7.30; white wheat extra $8.10@9.45. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky very firm and in active demand at 92c. Wheat steady and in fair demand; northwestern spring $1.56@1.57; rejected spring $1.32@1.40; mixed spring $1.58¾. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley in buyers' favor and more active; inferior to prime western 65c@$1; Canada $1.14@1.15. Malt unchanged. Corn opened firm and closed dull; steamer mixed western 44@44½c; sail do 44½@45c; white western 49c. Oats steady; old western mixed 46@47c; new do 42@45½c. Eggs steady; western 27@28c. Coffee: Rio 14½@18c. Sugar firmer; fair to prime refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice in moderate request at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 13@13½c; refined 26½c. Turpentine quiet at 42@42½c. Pork active and firm; mess $14.25@14.50; prime mess $13@13.75. Beef steady; plain mess $4@6; hams lower at 12½@13@13.50; tierce dull and unchanged. Cut meats easier; bellies 8¾c; pickled shoulders 7¾c; middles quiet and firm; long clear 9c; short 9¼c. Lard a shade easier; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¼@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 15.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 103 cars reported to arrive, 2,363, making total supply for week thus far 3,995, or 235 cars against 290 last week. The market is declared to-day by reason of the stopping of all freight trains passing through Ohio and Pennsylvania on Sunday. This has delayed unusual receipts of cattle until a late hour to-day, too late for buyers to examine, and prime stock buyers seem disposed to hang off and demand a concession from last week's prices. The only sale recorded was 66 Iowa steers, averaging 1,251 lbs. at $5.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts today 7,400, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400, against 5,600 last week. Market not fairly opened; no sales. Hogs: receipts today 11,100, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,700, against 16,300 last week; market opened active at an advance of 10 per cent. on all grades; sales over 8,000 yesterday; sales to-day: 605 Michigan hogs, averaging 167 @309 lbs. at $5.20@5.35; 242 Ohio hogs, averaging 209@216 lbs. at $5.40.

WATERTOWN, Mass., October 15.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,622; market remains steady, and prices full in fine stock; poor grades quiet; sales of choice at $11@12; extra $9.50@10.50; first quality 7@9; second 5@6.75; third $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,866; supply not so large as last week by nearly two thousand; trade not improved in point of price, still there is a good feeling; sales of wool sheep at 6@8c per lb.; sheared sheep 5@7¼c; spring lambs 9@9c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Flour quiet; prices nominally unchanged. Wheat quite and steady; $1.12¼@1.12¾ seller October; $1.12¼ seller November; $1.12 seller year; No. 3 $1.04. Corn weak, closing quiet; 33¾@33¾c cash or seller October; 33½c seller November; rejected 31c. Oats steady; 21½@22c for regular fresh; 22½c seller November; 23¾@23¾c seller December. Rye firm; saleable; 52c. Barley steady and in fair demand; No. 2 63¼@63½c cash, or seller October; 59@60c November; No. 3 48¾c; rejected 36c. Provisions dull. Pork steady; $14.50 spot; $12.75@12.87½ seller December or January. Lard inactive; heavy; within a small range. Short ribs 10@ 10¼c. Whisky firm; sales at 88c; all offerings taken.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 19c. Flour firm and in fair demand at $7.40@7.75. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.50@1.55; white $1.65@1.70. Corn quiet and unchanged at 42c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 70@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged; new 32@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm; fair demand at 22c. Pork firm; fair demand at $14; stock light. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer, 7¾c; steam, 7¾c; kettle, 8c. Bulk sides nominal; none offered; sales of shoulders at 6¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand: shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 11¾c, clear, 12c. Hams, sugar cured, 17¾ @19c for summer and winter. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4.40@4.60. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 16.—There is considerable improvement in all branches of trade. Cottons of all kinds are fairly active, with a good distribution of brown and bleached sheetings, brown drills, cotton flannels, ticks, etc. Prices rule very firm and strong. The *Daily Bulletin* says more demand is shown in woolens, wool flannels and blankets. Prints are in renewed request. Foreign goods are more active at generally firm prices.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $4.55; extra, $5.75@6.25. Wheat quiet and weak; red western, $1.67@1.70. Rye steady at 70@78c. Corn firmer; yellow, 65 @66c; white, 66c; high mixed, 64½c. Oats firm; new white, 44@45c. Barley firmer; western, 85c. Petroleum, crude, 18¼@18¾c; refined, 28¾@28¾c. Whisky unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15.—Pork dull; $16.37½. Molasses: lots of new were received, and sold—fair 67½c; prime 72c. Cotton active; sales of 8,000 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¼c; receipts 10,759; exports to Liverpool 4,940, to Mobile 1; stock 74,919.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.21; No. 2 do $1.14. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 35¾c. Oats steady; moderate demand. No. 2 24¾c. Barley steady; moderate demand; fall No. 2 64c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1 42c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan $1.73; No. 1 do $1.61; amber do $1.44. Corn dull; high mixed 42¾c; low mixed 42c; yellow 43¾c. Oats steady, and in moderate demand; No. 1 33¾c; No. 2 28¾c; rejected 26¾c. Mess pork firm; $14.15. Lard 8¼@8½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter held at $1.53; No. 2 do $1.43. Corn and oats without movement and unchanged. Petroleum: refined very firm and good; car lots 24c; trade lots 26c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 15.—1 car hay, J P Padden; 2 bbls eggs, W & J Carson; 12 pkgs cheese, 5 bbls cider, 1 Oerch; 1 car staves, Hemphill; 1 car lumber, A Rineman; 2 do staves, C A Wormcastle; 5 bbls farina, C Reiss; 10 bbls apples, John Herbert; 2 tubs cheese, B Jenny; 10 bgs oats, John Dyer; 1 case cigars, H Landis; 1 car s pipe, Jas Reno; 1 car lime stone, Johnston & Co; 1 car lumber, Douglas & H.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD Co., October 15.—410 boxes cheese, W W Walcott; 1 car wheat, Houck McC & Co; 1 do lime, T P Henderson; 1 do lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 5 bxs soles, Fairbanks and M & Co; 6 bxs cheese, J Daub; 2 bxs paper, W G Johnson; 5 pumps, W B Coehran; 1 box tobacco, J W Taylor; 2 cases mdse, J R Lindsay; 4 casks b glass, Cunningham & I; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 10 kegs o neal, Dilworth & Bro; 10 do do, Rinehart & Co; 1 car lumber, Douglas & H.

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—M. A. Bryson, of St. Louis, who, for several years, has been figuring around conventions, Congress and legislative bodies generally as a talking friend of steamboatmen received, it is stated by the St. Louis *Times*, ten thousand dollars for his services. He was well paid for nothing!

—Although the number of new steamboats now building for lake and river navigation in the West and Southwest is not equal to that of former years, yet the aggregate tonnage exceeds any former year's work.

—The following boats are chartered at the prices named per month: F. P. Gracey, $1,800; Tyrone, $1,500; Lumsden, $1,200; Umpire, $1,200; Eddyville, $1,200; West Wind, $900, Burkville, $750; Ella Hughes, $750.

—James Reese, Jr., has gone to Texas. The cotton season being at hand, his Trinity River steamer, Belle of Texas, will be brought out immediately.

—Capt. Andy Robinson, who was here a few days on a visit to his friends, has returned to Cincinnati.

—Wm. Snider, engineer of the tug Little Giant, had his arm broken recently by having it caught in the machinery.

—The seagoing H. E. Long is going down in a few days to pull all snags and obstructions out of the channel between Memphis and Helena.

—The H. S. Turner is on the ways at St. Louis.

—The work of removing Bacon Rock will commence to-morrow.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge. oc2-nd2

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

FERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 418 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR"

FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

au30

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. jy22-y

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Corner of First avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS.

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

au24-h20

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

H. J. FELBER.....GUST. KAPPHAHN.

H. J. FELBER & CO.,

Direct Importers of and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

Queensware,

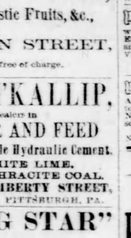
169 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Above Sixth. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Decoration of China, Queensware and Glass, either on whole sets or single pieces, executed in the best style and work warranted. Process of decoration open to inspection. Samples to be seen at the store. Glass shades will be kept constantly on hand. oct11-62

The Anderson Sash

BALANCE.



Has been in successful operation for over 3 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.

JOHN S. BELL, Agent,

au14-wvd&s8 70 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zines, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, Nos. 459, 451, 453, 454, and 456 REDUCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "carbonate of Lead" we mean it. Being Pure!—I will be free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore I will be free from discoloration, dimness of sight, weakness and loss of power. Being a Pure Carbonate of Lead it is unsurpassed in the market, and forbid the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. jy28-1yd

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also a good stock of everything in the Head and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank. I refund all 79 Dollars for Hair Dressed at 79 Fourth street, Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Curling, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made to order. Switches and Curls matched. jy23

GARDNER

Fire Extinguisher

Pat'd February 14th and December 26th, 1871, March 12th, 1872.

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The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. Send for descriptive circular to

GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 72 Water street. se30-nd

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range,

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard, Sampson Standard

SCALES.

Warehouse and All Points, Fairbanks' Patents Altered, Repaired, Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, oct2-nd 62 Wood street.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with thirty inches in the channel—the old mean[d] marks[h]ip. Weather mild and they are generally supposed to be more correct than the 'Frisco marks. Weather clear and cold: thermometer, early in the day was reported down to freezing point, for the first time, if we mistake not, this season.

No arrivals from below, and there are no boats due. The Petrolia was to have taken her departure from Wheeling last evening.

Business continues very dull at the landing, and until there is a general resumption of navigation, no improvement can reasonably be looked for.

There are several new towboats at the landing in process of construction, but not a single freight or passenger steamer; and so far as we can learn, there are none under contract.

—The Quincy *Whig* gives an account of Mort Burke, mate of the Northwestern, discharging a negro deck hand Tuesday for laziness, when four more of the crew quit, jumped ashore and commenced throwing rocks at him, when he drew a revolver and shot one of them in the thigh, inflicting a flesh wound. When the police arrived Burke had disappeared and could not be found.

—Saturday's St. Louis *Democrat* says. As the St. Joseph came up the John Kyle was aground below Widow Waters. Wille still in sight the H. S. Turner came in sight, made fast to the Kyle, and was turning her round. She was in the middle of the river, head down stream. Doubtless she is afloat and away. The St. Joseph found ten feet of water there; consequently the Kyle was out of the channel.

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—The following boats are chartered at the prices named per month: F. P. Gracey, $1,800; Tyrone, $1,500; Lumsden, $1,200; Umpire, $1,200; Eddyville, $1,200; West Wind, $900, Burkville, $750; Ella Hughes, $750.

—James Reese, Jr., has gone to Texas. The cotton season being at hand, his Trinity River steamer, Belle of Texas, will be brought out immediately.

—Capt. Andy Robinson, who was here a few days on a visit to his friends, has returned to Cincinnati.

—Wm. Snider, engineer of the tug Little Giant, had his arm broken recently by having it caught in the machinery.

—The seagoing H. E. Long is going down in a few days to pull all snags and obstructions out of the channel between Memphis and Helena.

—The H. S. Turner is on the ways at St. Louis.

—The work of removing Bacon Rock will commence to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 907 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDON & DAVIES,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVI

...hagers of the Reform School ...Vestry of Trinity Church.

...emise of Col. James M. Cooper, where...

...It has become known, has created genuine sorrow, alike in commercial and social circles. The proceedings of which a note is herewith made, fitly express this feeling, and in a public manner more particularly give some expression to a feeling which is general wherever the deceased was known.

MANAGERS OF REFORM SCHOOL.

Col. Cooper at the time of his death was President of the Board of Managers of the Reform School (House of Refuge) and yesterday morning the Board held a special meeting to take action in reference to his death.

A committee consisting of Hon. T. J. Bigham, chairman, and Messrs. G. L. B. Fetterman, C. Yerger and Josiah King, was appointed to prepare a report and present it to the Board. The committee presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Our late worthy President, James M. Cooper, was a native of Baltimore, and lost his father at an early age. His mother, left in indigent circumstances, was a woman remarkable for her intelligence and energy. His mental peculiarities were undoubtedly derived from her. Her eldest son, *James M.*, entered a hardware store as errand boy, but soon showed such aptness and industry that his employers promoted him from grade to grade, until he became chief clerk. He devoted his earnings to the support of his widowed mother and her family. He was some two or three years in Philadelphia, and nearly two years since, commenced the hardware business on Wood street, Pittsburgh, which he carried on until he was at the head of the trade. In connection with some other Pittsburgh capitalists, he was among the earliest to invest in the development of the copper mines of Lake Superior, and they were eminently successful. Their success led to the establishment of the large smelting and rolling mill of C. G. Hussey & Co., the pioneers in that line, and others have followed, until our city has become the great producer of manufactured copper in the United States. These same capitalists afterward entered at this point upon the manufacture of American steel. Earlier attempts in this line were made, but were not successful. Greater skill, larger wealth and better adaptation of the means to the end has already secured to our Smoky City the prominence of being the home of the finest steel manufacturing establishments in this country. In bringing about these results Mr. Cooper bore an honorable part.

From circumstances beyond his control, his early education had been limited. He, however, devoted all the leisure hours of his boyhood to acquiring knowledge, and the habit thus formed adhered to him through life. He was, in boyhood and manhood, mainly self-educated. He wrote with facility, and contributed largely to the public press. He was originally a member of the public measures in which he took an interest. And so carefully had he mastered his subject that he rarely failed to carry conviction to his readers. He was also educated as a public speaker, but when forced to defend his positions, his remarks were characterized by the force and clearness of his writings.

For many years he has taken a leading part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our city. He has attended many commercial and business conventions, and usually took an active part in shaping their results.

Being a leading Pittsburgh manufacturer, he had familiarized himself with the minutest details of our tariff laws. He understood intelligently and exactly what measure of protection to our industry would be required to enable them to compete with the cheaper labor of older countries. Hence he has repeatedly been called to Washington to testify as an expert in regard to proposed changes of our tariff laws, and Pittsburgh working men and the country at large, will deeply regret his loss in this respect.

For some years past he has taken a deep interest in all religious and reformatory measures for the welfare of our race. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church, and represented old Trinity in most committees and conventions of the Diocese. He was also a member of the Diamond and Western Hospital Boards.

Our province is mainly to speak of his active connection with our own institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders. From the time of his first election to our Board, he took an intelligent, active, and earnest interest in all its deliberations and action.

We therefore disregarded wisely the old rule of seniority, and, although comparatively a new members in the Board, elected him President. We found him faithful in his attendance, persistent in promoting the best interests of our Reformatory. He entered zealously into the investigation of all problems bearing upon the removal of our Institution to a more healthful location. He expressed his hope that we should make the Pennsylvania Reform School not only the first in this country, but throughout the world. Had he apprehended that the end of his mortal career was so near we doubt not his last days would have been to enjoin devoted fidelity to the trust Providence has committed to our care.

We only add that in all the relations of life he was a model citizen, a kind husband, an indulgent parent and firmly attached friend.

We submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as surviving members of the P. R. S. Board we keenly realize that we always found our late lamented President, James M. Cooper, to be faithful and earnest in the discharge of all his duties, and ever anxious for the information and welfare of all the inmates of our Institution, and that our Board will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurance of our sympathy in their sad affliction, and that the only thought which can reconcile them and their and our loss is, that it was ordered by a kind Father, who doeth all things wisely and well.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be presented to our mutual friend, and the city papers, and sent to the family of the deceased.

T. J. BIGHAM,
G. L. B. FETTERMAN,
C. YERGER,
JOSIAH KING.

At a meeting of the Minister, Wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church held in the vestry-room at noon on Tuesday the 15th inst., the following minute relative to the death of James M. Cooper, was unanimously adopted:

IN MEMORIUM.

The vestry of Trinity Church Pittsburgh, called together to give expression to their sorrow at the death of their beloved brother, and late associate in office, James Mercer Cooper, adopted the following minute, and ordered that it be entered upon the records, and published in the daily newspapers, and that a certified copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

While they mourn in common with this whole community the loss of so highly respected and so useful in his life, they will miss him most in the church and congregation of which, for so many years, he has been a prominent member and faithful office-bearer, elected vestryman for twelve consecutive years, and during all that time, retaining the esteem and confidence of his colleagues, he advanced the interests of this parish and of the Church at large, by his wise counsel and rare fidelity and zeal.

Most devoutly do the members of the vestry desire to thank God for his good example as a disciple of Christ and for his labors continued to the close of life for the good of this church.

Their sorrow not as those who have no hope, for there remains to them the comforting assurance that in these earthly courts of the Lord, in the songs and prayers and communions of the church he loved so well, his soul was fitted and prepared for the higher worship of the saints in glory. Of him they can say, with holy confidence, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In all the relations and affairs of life he was a man of rare and unflinching integrity, conscientiously discharging every duty and trust committed to him. Wise in counsel and firm as a friend, he leaves behind him as father, citizen, Christian, the best of all inheritances, an unspotted reputation and an honored name.

By this appointing of the Almighty and Divine Providence, his associates in office are most pointedly reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of human life. But a few weeks ago and he was among us. Suddenly, and without a thought of days, and by his sudden removal hence they humbly recognize the fact that God is thus teaching them a lesson to heavenly wisdom to make them more and more diligent in working while it is day, and solemnly warned them that the night cometh when no man can work.

The vestry desire to offer the bereaved family their most sincere and cordial sympathy, while they remind them of its unfailing promise to be the father of the fatherless, and defend the cause of the widow.

They will attend the funeral of their late fellow-member in a body, and in a mark of respect wear the usual badge of mourning.

DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 15, 1872.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Diamond Savings Bank, held this day for the purpose of taking action relative to the death of James M. Cooper, late Presiding Officer of the Bank, Andrew L. Robinson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and John S. Scully appointed Secretary. Adams Getty, W. D. Cooper and Jos. Fleming, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of our late worthy President James M. Cooper, Esq. Our Board has lost one of its most capable, upright and faithful members, one who was always at his post faithfully guarding the interests confided to him.

Resolved, That in his death the business community of Allegheny county, lose one who has always been among the foremost in business enterprises, tending to develop the wealth and resources of this community, and one who for rectitude of purpose, uprightness of conduct and firmness of principle, was equaled by few, and surpassed by none.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn our loss, and sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family in their great and irreparable loss, and would assured that their loss is his great gain.

Resolved, That this Board meet at the bank, and attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, be handed to the family of deceased, a copy entered on the minutes of the bank, and a copy handed the papers for publication.

ADAMS GETTY,
W. D. COOPER,
JOSEPH FLEMING.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred at Wall's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning. A young man named Frederick Nausser, a resident in that vicinity, was struck by the engine of the 6:15 Wall's accommodation train and thrown some distance off the track. When picked up he was found to be insensible and to have sustained a severe fracture of the skull.

Serious Accident.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Michael McGovern, employed at Anderson & Wood's Steel works, was badly burned by the explosion of one of the pots used for melting steel. His clothes were set on fire and his left side and leg seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Second avenue above Try street, and medical attendance summoned.

Workhouse Cases.

The following parties were committed to the workhouse yesterday by acting Mayor McMasters: Catherine Williams, vagrant, six months; John Burke, vagrant, sixty days; Charles Wilson, disorderly conduct, thirty days; Mary Gallager, inebriate, thirty days; Frank White, disorderly conduct, thirty days; Albert Rody, disorderly conduct, thirty days; John Irwin, Mary O'Neill, Lawrence Dignan and John Kilnes, all guilty of disorderly conduct, were each sent up for thirty days.

Two Bakers Robbed.

Two suspicious looking characters visited a bakery at 126 Wylie street, Monday night, and stated that they wanted to get work, and were bakers, and succeeded in persuading the two men employed at the place to let them remain over night. The men furnished the desired accommodations, but late in the evening discovered that their guests had decamped with eighty or ninety dollars worth of clothing. Nothing has been heard of them since, and the detectives are unable to obtain any clue as to who they were.

Our California Correspondent.

We noticed on Saturday the receipt by mail of a remarkable cluster of grapes from California, from some anonymous friend. We have since received a letter dated the 8th inst., from Mr. A. Crawford, formerly of this county, whose father still lives near Courtney's Station, twelve miles from the city. Mr. Crawford speaks of two packages of grapes sent us. We have received but one of these, and that was much damaged. We will look anxiously for the other. We called the grapes a wine-colored Malaga, but the name given by Mr. Crawford is Flaming Tokay. We never saw a specimen of this variety before—never saw so large a cluster, or grapes so nearly like a cherry-colored plum. They were quite unique, and would sell in this market, we think, for twenty-five cents per pound, while common qualities are current at eight cents. Mr. Crawford writes from Sebastopol, Sonoma county, California, and says these grapes grow on the hill-tops and mountains on dry land; that he will plant five thousand vines next winter. He also writes that the finest potatoes a like would are raised on the mountain-tops. He invites us to come out to see him, promising abundance of "free grub," and to show us wheat fields one hundred miles long, redwood trees fifteen feet in diameter, largest potatoes, and pumpkins, more babies and fatter men than we ever saw. He further says, "We will carry the State for Grant;" and enjoins us to work hard for him in Pennsylvania.

If it is ever our good fortune to visit the golden shores, we will gladly pay our respects to Our Friend, Crawford, and feast on his "flaming Tokays, and see the elephant generally of which he writes so graphically. Meantime we tender him our thanks for his grapes, and for his letter also.

Methodist District Conference.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday the first session of the East Pittsburgh District Conference will be held in the Butler Street M. E. Church. This will be the order of exercises:

1st, Calling Roll; 2d, Organization; 3d, Appointing Standing Committees: 1, On Bishops' Support; 2, On Superannuated Fund; 3, On Sunday Schools; 4, On Local Preachers' Work; 5, Benevolent Contributions; 4, Calling Roll for Sunday School Statistics; 5, Reports from Local Preachers.

In the afternoon the organization of the Sunday School Convention will be effected. Dr. Dawson will deliver an address on the topic, "How shall we get the Church into the Sunday School?" and Rev. J. H. Conkle will discuss "How shall we get the Sunday School into the Church?" In the evening there will be a service of song and prayer followed by a Sunday School love-feast.

On Wednesday morning the following order of exercises will be observed: 1st, Renewal of Licenses; 2d, Recommendations to the General Conference; 3d, Fixing the time and place of next session; 4th, Receiving reports from standing Committees; 5th, Methods of obtaining Preachers' Salaries.

On Wednesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, Rev. E. M. Wood will open the discussion on the question, "Can we dispense with Library Books in our Sunday Schools?" At three o'clock a children's meeting will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. Grant, D. D., Lusmann, Esq., Rev. N. Horne, Rev. J. A. Miller, and J. N. McCartney, Esq. In the evening a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Wesley Smith, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered.

THE LATE ELECTION.

Another Correction—Hon. E. McJunkin's Majority Over Kountz in Allegheny County 1,240.

A serious error has been discovered in the published official majority for Congressman in the Twenty-third Congressional District. In the published report Hon. E. McJunkin's majority over Commodore W. J. Kountz was given as 1,271, whereas it should have been 1,240. Mr. Kountz received 4,844 instead of 7,163 as published. We give below the correct figures:

McJunkin (Rep.)	8,784
Kountz (Dem.)	4,544
McJunkin's majority	4,240

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

To be Composed of all Grant, Wilson and Shuttrantt Clubs of Allegheny County, and held in the Borough of Sharpsburg.

The Republicans of the borough of Sharpsburg recently taunted by their political opponents as a powerless minority, now by a firm adherence to principles, and the exercise of indomitable energy and perseverance, a triumphant majority of 60s. For John F. Hartranft for Governor, for the first time now for many years, has this borough given Republican by a clear majority of a majority on the county ticket. The sorpre of the Democratic strength is thereby gone, the tooth of the viper has been extracted and its head stands crushed under the heel of the great united Republican party of the union.

To celebrate the victory that has just terminated so gloriously for the Republicans of this borough, a torchlight and illumination will be held on Tuesday evening, October 22d, 1872.

THEATRICAL SLANDER SUIT.

...mble's Varieties ...r Slander.

...Stage manager at the ...has instituted pro-

The Stage Manager of the Mirror Richard M. Carrol an actor, ...the defendant was arrested at a ...ndant upon a capias issued ...Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Williams in his affidavit sets forth that he is by profession and actor, and at present stage manager of Trimble's Varieties Theatre, that on the 14th of October last, defendant uttered the following words of and concerning his profession and occupation as an actor: "that he hurt the house." Meaning that his presence with the theatre as stage manager was an injury to it, and also on the same day he uttered the further slanderous words falsely and maliciously: "that he was no performer and was not worth ten dollars a week to the house," meaning that the defendant was not competent to fill the position of stage manager, and that further these words were uttered with a view to injure deponent in the estimation of his employers, the same having been spoken to the treasurer of the theatre and to divers other persons. The defendant was arrested but subsequently released on bail for trial.

REFUSES TO ACCEPT.

A Letter From Dr. Wallace—He Declines to Accept the Pastorate of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny.

The congregation of the Second U. P. Church, of Allegheny, seems to be very unfortunate in their efforts to secure a pastor. Since the death of Dr. Clark, the pulpit of the church has not been supplied by a regular pastor. Over a month ago a meeting of the congregation was held for the purpose of calling a pastor, and Rev. Dr. Wallace, President of the Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Illinois, was invited to fill the pulpit. A correspondence between Dr. Wallace and John Dean, Esq., an elder in the Second U. P. Church, has been kept up for some time, with no definite result until yesterday morning, when Mr. Dean received a letter from Dr. Wallace, stating that he had concluded not to accept the call. The letter also had given the matter a long and prayerful consideration, and for some time was unable to decide. He had at last concluded, however, that as he had been so long identified with the college that it was his duty to remain in his present position. The decision of Dr. Wallace is greatly regretted by the congregation, as he was very highly esteemed by them. It is not known what action will next be taken, though a meeting of the congregation will probably be called soon.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Matthew Jack, in the town of Greensburgh, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two story brick, nine rooms, wide hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

Assaulting Last Night—The Question of Admitting Colored Scholars to the Ward Schools No Definite Action—The Matter Soon to be Legally Tested.

A stated meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber of the city building.

At a quarter to eight o'clock the Board was called to order by President King, who opened the meeting by prayer. The roll was then called, the following members being present: Messrs. Baker, Brown, Borland, Bulford, Benney, Birchfield, Caney, Craig, Chambers, Chadwick, Dunlap, Donaldson, Eaton, Foerster, Hemphill, Harper, Hamilton, Frazier, Morrison, McRoberts, McCance, Marthens, Patterson, Parke, Sprague, Smith, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble and President King.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Smith from the Third ward, reported the new school building in the Third ward was in successful operation. The Board of Directors asked for the confirmation of the election of Miss Annie Ingraham, and asked permission to elect an additional teacher for building No. 2. The election was confirmed and permission for the additional teacher granted. Mr. Cluney, of the Fifth, and Mr. Trimble of the Sixth ward, made similar reports of a new teacher elected, and asked for an additional teacher in each ward. The elections were confirmed, and the additional teachers granted.

Under the head of the new business, the Secretary read a resolution in regard to admitting colored scholars to the ward schools. The resolution was offered at the last meeting, and postponed for one month.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the matter be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Cluney thought the issue should be met and decided at once. Notice had already been received in the Second ward that a *mandamus* would be applied for immediately by some colored citizen of that ward, to compel the School Directors to receive his children.

Mr. Parke said that he had been notified by a Pittsburgh attorney that he (the attorney) had been retained as counsel in a case of a colored citizen against the School Directors of the Fifth ward, and that the matter had only been postponed in order to see what action the School Controllers would take at this meeting.

Mr. Burchfield said that the matter be postponed. He thought that the threats made would never be carried out.

The yeas and nays were called on the question of indefinite postponement, and the motion was carried by a vote of 17 to 13.

Several minor bills were read by the Secretary, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Mr. Park read a communication from Profs. M. H. McCabe and C. J. Byers, recommending the introduction of the national music charts into the schools.

On motion the communication was received and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Donaldson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of any ward Board being put to expense at law in contesting the right of colored citizens to use ward schools during the continuance of the Webster street colored school, the Board of Controllers shall bear all said expenses. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Night Schools, moved that the rule relating to night schools be reconsidered, and that the night schools commence their sessions on Monday night, the 21st inst. Carried.

The Secretary read a resolution from Allegheny councils, notifying the Board that they should not collect school taxes or any other taxes hereafter in the library room. Communication received and filed.

The Secretary read the pay roll for the month of September, amounting to $8,005 30, which was approved.

On motion of Mr. Cluney, the Board adjourned, to meet on the second Tuesday in November.

INTERESTING BILL IN EQUITY.

The Old Singer Sewing Machine Agency —One Former Partner Asks for an Injunction Against Another—The Case to be Heard Hereafter.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday a bill in equity was filed by Richard Straw against Howard Morton, of this city, the suit having originated from a difficulty between the two members of the well known sewing machine firm.

The bill sets forth the statement of Mr. Straw in substance as follows. That prior to the 25th of July last the parties were engaged under the title of Straw & Morton, as partners in selling the Singer Sewing Machine in this city. On the 25th of January, 1869, a difficulty arose between the parties, when an agreement was entered into between them to appoint a book-keeper, who afterwards had charge of the books until the 25th of July last. The Singer Manufacturing Company before this date became dissatisfied with the management of the business, and the firm made an assignment to the company of the lease and fixtures of their store and all the stock on hand.

Mr. Straw in his bill further alleges that on the 25th of July last, an agreement was entered into to dissolve the partnership, and to enable this to be done the Singer Sewing Machine Company canceled the assignment and lease. Harry A. Stout was then selected to close up the business of the firm, and the bill alleges further that on the 14th of October, 1872, Mr. Morton, in the absence of Stout, entered the place and took from the safe, where the books and papers were kept, a large number of negotiable notes and bills for the payment of money due the firm, and amounting to about thirty thousand dollars, and the orator believes, for the purpose of collecting the money thereon and appropriating the same to his own use. That the firm is indebted about $60,000, and the assets of the firm will be more than necessary to pay this. It is also alleged that the same day defendant took a blank check from the books of the firm, filled it up for 5,000, signed the name of the firm and endeavored to draw the money from the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, where they had a deposit, without the consent of Stout, who had been selected to settle up the business. That if the defendant is permitted to appropriate to his own use the bills, notes and checks taken, Stout will be unable to settle up the business of the firm in accordance with the agreement made.

For this reason an injunction was asked for to restrain the defendant from collecting or negotiating for the sale of any of the securities taken by him, and that he be required to return to Stout the papers taken by him.

A preliminary injunction was ordered to be issued as requested upon filing bond in the sum of $1,000 with security to be approved by the Court, and Saturday, the 19th inst., fixed as the time for a hearing. At the hearing the other side of the case will doubtless be heard from.

LAYING A CORNER STONE

The New Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church—The Only Colored Presbyterian Church West of the Mountains.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church, situated on Arthurs street, above Centre avenue, was laid with interesting ceremonies which were participated in by a large number of people. The congregation of the church met at the hall of the Miller street school house, their present place of worship, and proceeded in procession to the site of the new building. Arriving here the whole congregation united in singing that grand old tune, "Coronation," with a very thrilling effect. Addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. David McKinney, Rev. Drs. F. A. Noble, E. E. Swift, the pastor of the church, Rev. Chas. Hedges, and others of the laity. A copy of all the city papers and the church papers were placed in the stone. After a fervent dresses reports were read showing the condition of the organization. The congregation is a very flourishing one, both as to its membership and financial condition.

The church is to be a large brick building, finished with all the modern conveniencies, and when completed will present a plain, but neat appearance. It is to be constructed at a cost of about $12,000.

The occasion yesterday was made particularly interesting from the fact that this is the first colored Presbyterian church west of the mountains. The congregation seem well pleased with the success of their new enterprise thus far, and as the work of completing the building is in the hands of energetic men, it will be pushed, and the building will be finished without delay. Persons wishing to contribute to this good cause may leave contributions with Rev. Dr. McKinney, and they may feel assured that they will be very thankfully received.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Evening.

East Birmingham Councils met last evening. Members present—Messrs. Remler, Hemmiler, Brown, Fisher, Fox, Habersman, Thomas, and Burgess Dressel in the Chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The Burgess then stated the object for which the meeting had been called which was to take action in regard to the assessments on sewers, and said he hoped Councils would take some definite action.

Considerable discussion was then had in regard to the amount of assessment per foot.

The Borough Regulator being present was called on, and spoke in favor of the Allegheny plan, which put the assessment at $2,50 per foot on main sewers.

Mr. Eitmiller thought that $2,50 was too much, and that Council should not go according to the Allegheny plan.

On motion the Allegheny plan was adopted by a vote of six to two.

On motion the Ordinance Committee were instructed to prepare an ordinance on said plan and present the same to Council at next meeting.

On motion a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Dennis O'Driscoll to the amount of $853,16.

A communication was received from the Walton Hose Company asking the privilege of participating in the procession on Thursday evening. Granted. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, Councils adjourned.

Business suits for fall wear, and made a specialty at William Hespenheide & Co.'s, No. 56 Sixth street. A new lot of cloths for the purpose have just been laid in, and they are now prepared to fill all orders without delay. Hespenheide's business suits have gained such a reputation hereafter, that nothing is necessary but to make the announcement that he is ready to fill fall orders.

Now that the cold weather is coming on and chilly airs sweep over the land, it will be good and desirable for those who have not secured their winter carriages or covered buggies, to make arrangements for the change at once, by securing one of these vehicles for winter use, from the Bazaar of Workman and Davis, Nos. 169 and 171, Penn avenue.

For a beautiful love of a bonnet" with all the necessary accompaniments, the place to go is Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Ten Dollars

per month will soon pay for a Weed Sewing Machine, and you have every assurance of satisfaction in its use.

Yesterday's Proceedings

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

The following cases were heard in this Court yesterday:

Commonwealth, at the suggestion of L. Ellsworth, vs. Sheen & Henry S. Wilson; petition of defendant for remission of fine imposed on them as commissioners of Mifflin county on the 1st of July, 1872. Petition and affidavit filed, and motion to remit argued by Andrew Reed for petitioners and by G. W. Elder, contra.

Citizen's Oil Refining Company vs. Dilworth; D. C. Argued by Bruce for defendant in error, and by Purviance contra.

Marshall et. al. vs. Carroll and Snyder: D. C. Argued by Watson for plaintiff in error, and by Barton contra.

Irwin & Co. vs. Bidwell et. al.; D. C. Argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error, and by Keenan and Scheyer contra.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday:

Jane Holmes was charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon the person of Eliza Carr, by striking her on the head with an iron rake. Jury out.

Eliza Carr, the prosecutrix in the above case was indicted for aggravated assault and battery, James B. Holmes prosecutrix. The defendant was also charged with using an iron rake as a weapon. Jury out.

George R. Cochran was arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery, Robert E. Barnsell prosecutor. The defendant was conducted by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., who appeared for Mr. Cochran, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," the costs to be divided between prosecutor and defendant.

The next case taken up was that of George Thompson, charged with attempting to rob William Mullen. The prosecutor was riding in the sleeping car of a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, coming west, and fell asleep. He was aroused and when he awoke he found the defendant having hold of his watch chair, and discovered that his watch fob had been cut open and the defendant was arrested by the conductor of the train and brought to the city. Jury out.

J. Steinbrenner was tried for assault and battery Wm. Frang prosecutor. Jury out.

The next case tried was that of J. Steinbrenner vs. Jacob Daniels and Wm. Frang, a cross suit in regard to the above case. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Charles Gerlock,	August Stuck, et al.
Geo. Kline,	Volney Lucas,
Louis Hoffman, (3)	Majrowney,
A. Oppenheimer,	M. Haddock,
Maria J. Stein,	Christ Peters, et al.,
Adam Wendel,	Charles B. Weite,
Jane Holmes,	Ella Allison,
Geo. W. Grubbs.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The first case taken up was that of James T. Simpson and wife vs. R. C. Howard. Verdict for plaintiff for $740 50.

Francis Sellers vs. W. T. Seward and Henry Campbell. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 126, Sibiong vs. Arguile et ux.
No. 128, Echert vs. Abbott.
No. 160, Raynor vs. Gibson.
No. 163, Third Nat'l Bank vs. McLean, et al.
No. 164, Huey vs. Cane.
No. 165, Chess ex vs. McMillen.
No. 166, Shortall vs. Downey.
No. 168, Kimm vs. Adams.
No. 169, McGovern vs. Lanahan.
No. 171, Barnhill & Brenneman vs. Reed Bros.
No. 179, Getty vs. Sneathen adm'x.
No. 181, Young & Son vs. Schmidt & Weldhunt.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The only case before Mayor Callow yesterday was Archibald Taylor, a night soiler, who was fined ten dollars for violating a city ordinance.

YESTERDAY morning Louis Miller made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging John Smith with assault and battery. Miller alleges that Smith threw a stone, which struck his infant child on the head and inflicted a very severe wound.

Those amiable and loving, but eccentric characters,—Messrs. Willie and Freddie Diehl,—were found last evening by the Allegheny police, fraternally locked in each other's arms, though they were taken apart and conducted to the lock-up. They will probably be sent up this morning for their usual period.

BEFORE Alderman O'Donnell James Argo made an information charging John Smith and Missouri Brenard with the larceny of a gold ring. The ring was found in a jeweler's shop in Allegheny, having been left there by Pierce. The woman, it is alleged, took the ring from defendant's room in East Liberty. Several articles of his wife's clothing were also missed at the same time, and when the woman was arrested yesterday she produced the other articles. She was committed for a hearing.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR did an extensive business yesterday in the criminal line. Owen Donoughue seemed to be attacked with a strange mania for making informations. James Friel was his first victim, and him he charged with assault and battery. John Vaverda was charged with surety of the peace, the deponent making that the defendant had threatened to kick his face off, and he was afraid his threat would be carried into execution. Jas. Friel was charged with larceny by bailee of five dollars, alleged to be valued at ten dollars. Tidell Grether was charged on oath of Chas. Thompson with selling liquor to minors, and James Friel made information charging Vavenagh with assault and battery. The defendants were all arrested and held for a hearing.

THE KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP.

Extracts from Statements in Regard to Its Merits.

We publish a few extracts from the many letters received by this firm, which show clearly the satisfaction being given by this pump:

"Your Keystone Steam Pump has given us perfect satisfaction, and we have no hesitation to recommend it to all who desire to purchase.

"YOUNGSTOWN, O., ROLLING MILL CO."

"We have in use at our Lucy Furnace two of your Keystone Steam Pumps, and also one at the Union Iron Mills. These pumps have given us great satisfaction, and when we have occasion to require any additional ones we will take pleasure in ordering of you.

"CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO."

"Lucy Furnace and Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Your Keystone Pump has proved a good, durable, serviceable, working pump, easy to be kept in order, and never fails to do its work.

"ATLANTIC MILLS,
"Philadelphia, Pa."

EFING, CARPENTER & CO., Manufacturers,
Cor. Penn and Thirty-second sts., Pittsburgh.

A Branch House.

The patronage bestowed upon the Boston One Price Clothing House has been such as to make it necessary to open a branch establishment at No. 178 Federal street, Allegheny, for the accommodation of customers on the North Side. The popularity of One Price, and the wonderfully low prices at which they are sold, have had the legitimate effect, and the business has been so great that the house on the Pittsburgh side was not sufficient to accommodate all. With both houses running, at 95 Smithfield street and at 178 Federal street, patrons perhaps can now be accommodated.

Just now the branch houses contain a fine, fresh lot of fall goods, comprising heavy business and dress suits, and overcoats for the season, which they are selling at the same rates proportionately as those which have made the Boston One Price House so popular during the past summer. If you want cheap goods and good goods, call at either one of their houses.

The claim is not made that the American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine is so perfect that it would be impossible in all future ages to improve upon it, but the claim is made that no other machine in the market can do such a variety of work as it can do at present. The experience of hundreds of purchasers is the sufficient proof that the "American" is all that is claimed for it. If you want a first-class sewing machine for a reasonable price call upon the agent, Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

The grand failure of the great Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which recently created such a sensation in business circles, should teach our home insurers the advisability of taking out their policies not in foreign, but in home companies of reliable character. Such an institution is the National of Allegheny, which has now a first class reputation wherever its policies are held. We can cordially recommend the National to insurers. The office is corner of South Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny.

In addition to the manufacture of carriages wagons and all kinds of vehicles, specimens of which are to be seen at the Bazaar, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, Messrs. Workman & Davis give special attention to the repairing of vehicles and will attend to such work at their manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny. Good work, low prices, and promptitude in attending to orders are their characteristics.

Mr. James K. Lanahan, the well known importer of foreign wines and liquors, No. 355 Liberty street, has just received a large invoice of champagnes, brandies and wines, to which he invites the attention of the public. The stock is large and varied and is conspicuous for the fineness of the brands and the reasonable prices at which offered.

One of the most wearisome matters connected with sewing by hand is the making of button-holes. The patent attachment to the "American Over-seaming Machine" dispenses with all this labor. No other machine has the patent attachment. Get the best. Get an American from the agent, Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

The coming season of opera, lectures and the drama, promises to be universally brilliant but no lady can fully enjoy it unless she does like her neighbors—calls at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street, and replenishes her costumery, so that she may not be eclipsed on the score of neat and stylish toilet.

The Duquesne Wagon Works of C. Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, is justly celebrated for the superior quality and reasonable prices of its work. City, farm and plantation iron axle, and iron axle thimble skein wagons, spring wagons, carts, wheel-barrows, etc.

Straw and felt bonnets and hats, all new shades of ribbons, fancy feathers and flowers, and large assortment of jets, lace undersleeves and collars, fancy scarfs and neckties, full line of ladies underwear and infants' wardrobes, at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood Street, for French China, the white stone ware, French glassware, French Clocks, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Goods, Forks, Spoons, Casters and Tea sets, and fine Vases of all kinds.

Ten Dollars

per month will soon pay for a Weed Sewing Machine, and you have every assurance of satisfaction in its use.

DIED.

COOPER—At his residence in Allegheny City, on Monday, October 14th, at 6 P. M., JAMES M. COOPER, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2½ o'clock, from Fourth church. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Fulton street, Allegheny, at 2 o'clock.

HOSIE—On Tuesday morning, October 15, at 2 o'clock, MARY HOSIE, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 Fulton street, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock this morning.

LERYAN—On Tuesday morning, at 2:4 o'clock, MARY A. CASSEY, wife of Francis Bryan, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Hope street, between Marion and Van Braam, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FIELD—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., ANNA, widow of the late Rev. Jonathan Field, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Logan, Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will leave W. H. Denues, 101 Grant street, at 9 o'clock A. M. Wednesday morning.

☞ FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 209 Henry avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, shrouds and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at short notice. Open all hours. Carriages and Hearses for all occasions. mys

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 168 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $2. HEARSE, $5.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 117 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description, Shrouds, Crapes, etc. sy

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny. Coffins, Shrouds and Robes always on hand. Hearses and Carriages furnished at all hours. Open day and night. Morning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8-1yd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARINA COLOGNE, (original),
Cigars de Joy for Asthma,
Saunders' Astringent for the Gums,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Norton's Camomile Pills,
Sarg's Vienna Soaps, all kinds,
Low's Fine Perfumery and Soaps,
Saunders' Face Powders,
Bailey's Ess. Bouquet and Soap,
Lubin's Extracts, Soaps and Sachets,

With many other reliable goods, all of my own direct importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
oct5 Cor. Smithfield street and Fourth street.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, unsurpassable in durability and simplicity of construction.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
135 Smithfield Street.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all styles of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc. oct7-1yd

AIKENS
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measurement on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
No. 74 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite Post Office.

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